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Bankers' Part in Defense; Aliens Told to Register; War Mothers for Draft

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 12, 1940

In New England: McMasters Pleads Not Guilty

Joseph E. Perry, State Banking Commissioner, speaking at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts at Swampscott, declared the bankers were "defenders of a key position in the greatest conflict yet waged by mankind." [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Postmaster Peter F. Tague threatened to close 10 stations set up in outlying districts of Greater Boston for registration and fingerprinting of aliens because of a slow response. United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon issued a "reminder" that failure to register by Dec. 26 is punishable by six months' imprisonment, $1,000 fine, or both. [Details: Page 11.]

The Middlesex County Grand Jury began an investigation of contracts awarded by the City of Cambridge, especially in connection with the leasing of trucks. More than 20 witnesses were summoned to testify [Details: Page 12.]

William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, whose name has been stricken from the ballot for alleged forgeries in his nominating petitions, pleaded not guilty in Dedham Superior Court on charges of filing forged nominating petitions, and was released in his own recognizance. [Details: Page 11.]

War Mothers Back Draft as Peace Aid

Denver (AP)—The Executive Board of American War Mothers voiced approval of conscription yesterday because "thorough preparedness is the best assurance of peace" for the United States. The organization represents 10,000 mothers of men and women who served in the World War. The Board is holding its biennial session.

Canadian Loan Reaches $201,949,000

Ottawa (CP)—Canada's second war loan has crossed the $200,000,000 mark and preliminary figures for total cash subscriptions in the first three days of the campaign reached $201,949,000. The objective is $300,000,000.

Alaskans Reject Territorial Liquor Stores

Juneau, Alaska (AP)—Alaskans apparently don't care for the idea of territorial liquor stores. Defeat of a proposal that the Territory take over control of liquor by setting up its own stores appeared defeated as returns from Tuesday's general election trickled into the Capital from remote precincts. Latest tabulation showed: For the proposal, 2,282; against, 5,839.

Canadians Get 80,000 American Rifles

Ottawa (AP)—The Munitions Minister, Charles D. Howe, announces that 80,000 Lee Enfield rifles, purchased recently in the United States, have been delivered to Canadian troops.

British Release Japanese Businessman

London (AP)—Shunsuke Tanabe, Japanese businessman, arrested Aug. 2 under the Wartime Aliens Regulation Act in the interests of "national security," was released last night, the Home Office disclosed today. The announcement merely said the Home Office had decided to free Tanabe, London representative of the powerful Mitsui banking interests, after an investigation. The detention had brought protests from the Japanese Embassy.

Detroit Prosecutor Removed by Governor

Lansing, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan removed Wayne County (Detroit) Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea from office today, charging that he permitted vice and gambling establishments to operate and that he had a profitable alliance with underworld characters.

Flint Tied Up by Bus Strike

Flint, Mich. (AP)—Factory and office workers and school children of this city of 150,000 were without bus service today as a strike of 100 drivers and maintenance employees of Flint Trolley Coach, Inc., began. It was Flint's fourth such strike in four years. In 1937 no busses moved on the city's streets for six weeks.

In Washington: Delay on Draft Dropped

In drafting the final conscription bill, House and Senate conferees agreed to drop the 60-day delay, to adopt the age bracket as 21 to 35 inclusive, and to soften the draft-industry proposal to a mandatory rental basis rather than outright confiscation of title to plant facilities. [Details: Page 1.]

The Senate, in a 43-27 vote, passed the House-approved increase of the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000. [Details: Page 1.] Reaction of Latin-American republics, to be aided by the bill, is mixed. [Details: Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt signed the bill authorizing an increase in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps from 2,400 to 7,200.

The Senate Finance Committee by a 14-7 vote reported out the excess profits amortization tax bill, a version of which the House has already passed. [Details: Page 7.]

Reports of recent increases in retail meat prices in various parts of the country are being investigated by the Consumers' Advisory Office of the Defense Commission; the parts of the country from which the reports had come were not made public.

Eleven Army Air Corps officers and men who flew 3,250 pounds of supplies through bad weather and darkness to earthquake-stricken areas of Chile in February, 1939, were named by the War Department as recipients of the Mackay Trophy.

17 Passengers on Flight to New Zealand

Los Angeles (AP)—Pioneering the first passenger flight to New Zealand, the American Clipper left Los Angeles at 4:22 p. m. (7:22 p. m., E. S. T.) Sept. 11 with 17 passengers aboard, and Capt. K. V. Beer, Pan American Airways' veteran pilot, in command.

War Summary: British Bomb Nazi Ports

British naval units, co-operating with R. A. F. bombers and long-range coastal artillery, bombed German-held channel ports believed most likely to be bases for the expected invasion of England. Other R. A. F. bombers attack Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen. [Details: Page 1.]

New antiaircraft defense tactics were credited with reducing damage caused by the fifth consecutive raid on London.

In the Near East British bombers were reported to have damaged Italian military airports and destroyed dock facilities in a series of raids on Libyan objectives.

Italian submarines were reported from Rome to have penetrated to the Atlantic Ocean to attack British shipping.

Ford Supports Willkie for Presidency

Detroit—Henry Ford voiced his support for Wendell L. Willkie for President. Mr. Ford supported Herbert Hoover in 1932 and Alf M. Landon in 1936.

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Camacho Proclaimed President of Mexico

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Sept. 12

The Chamber of Deputies today proclaimed Manual Avila Camacho President-Elect of Mexico, ruling that he had been successful in the disputed election of July 7.

The Deputies and gallery applauded uproariously when the Electoral Commission announced the vote: Avila Camacho, 2,476,641; Almazan, 151,101, and Sanchez Tapia, 9,840.

President Cardenas is scheduled to step down Dec. 1. Avila Camacho had the support of the Cardenas Administration.

[The Chamber which proclaimed him President-Elect is held by the Almazanistas not to have been legally elected.]

Willkie Urges Breaking Up Third Termers

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie asserted yesterday President Roosevelt and his associates have concentrated in Washington "a line of force that should be broken" through rejection of a third term.

In a statement issued just before going to Indianapolis for a conference with other Republican leaders, Mr. Willkie made this comment on Mr. Roosevelt's address in Washington last night:

I have never felt so encouraged about the outcome of the election as I did after listening to Mr. Roosevelt's speech last night.

If the American people have any sense of realism of the condition of the world in which they are living, they will reject overwhelmingly a President who preaches such class conscious and economic sabotage doctrines as was preached last night.

The kindest words which can be applied to the President's speech are that he does not understand the laws of economics, government finance, or the forces at work in the world today.

The United States cannot but fail in the present world struggle under such leadership—it is the same doctrine which Blum of France taught.

In addition, the crass repudiation by the President in his acceptance speech of the foreign relations plank of the platform adopted by his self-controlled convention at Chicago, and his momentary readoption of that same foreign relations plank last night must be distressing to all lovers of candor and forthrightness in public office.

He apparently has become disturbed by his own clumsy handling of foreign affairs.

Danger in Third Term

The Republican presidential nominee joined Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, in telling reporters the third-term question "is one of the greatest issues of the campaign."

"It is not alone the continuation in office of Franklin D. Roosevelt," Mr. Willkie said, "but of a group in whose hands there has been concentrated an enormous amount of power."

A reporter asked Mr. Willkie whether he thought "indispensability feeds upon itself."

"Indispensability, like jealousy, creates the food whereon it feeds," the nominee replied.

Mr. Gannett, who unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Willkie for the Republican presidential nomination, had a center seat in the candidate's living room for the afternoon press conference.

Gannett Sees One Party Peril

Mr. Willkie, saying he wanted to join in interviewing his guest, asked Mr. Gannett whether he knew "of any argument against a third term that doesn't exist against a fourth term or a fifth term."

"There aren't any," Mr. Gannett replied.

He will make four speeches in Chicago, Friday.

A reporter asked him whether he had any indication the Kelly-Nash Democratic organization there planned "demonstrations" against him.

"Somebody intimated to me that the Kelly-Nash machine would have people at my meetings," was the reply. "I expect Kelly-Nash to do anything they can to defeat me, by any means."

Mr. Willkie expressed the belief the Kelly-Nash organization "is an asset to my side instead of the President's. Mayor Edward Kelly, Mr. Willkie asserted, has been one of the Administration's "principal advisers, along with Boss Flynn, Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn."

While Mr. Willkie was discussing his charge that there is "concentration of force" in a group around the President, a reporter asked whether, if elected, he would retain Cordell Hull as Secretary of State.

"If I am elected President on the Republican ticket," the nominee responded, "I would not keep any of the present officials. But I don't want to get into personalities."

SEC and State Study Vermont Utility Setup

Joint inquiry begins to determine relationship of State companies to Boston service firm.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 12—A staff of technical experts of the Federal Securities Exchange Commission moved into Montpelier today at the request of the Vermont Public Service Commission to investigate the relationship between the Green Mountain Power Corporation and the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation, two Vermont utilities, and the New England Power Service Company of Boston.

Robert E. M. Healey, SEC examiner, presided at the opening session held in the Senate Chamber at the State House.

In an opening statement, E. B. Cornwall, Chairman of the Vermont Public Service Commission, said: "We do not know what will develop from this hearing. The interest of this Commission is the general good of the State of Vermont, which means primarily the welfare of these companies and the Vermont security holders. If this investigation shows that the general good is best served by a continuation of the present relationship between the service company and those operating companies well and good. If it shows changes should be made we trust they may and will be made."

The proceeding, Mr. Cornwall said, was taken under Section 13 of the Securities Act and is purely a case of co-operation between the SEC and the Vermont Commission and is not in any sense the taking over of State functions by a Federal agency.

Outlining the proceedings Shirley Ewing, attorney for the SEC said it was the intention of the investigation to present a highlight picture of the relationship as may develop through the facts and figures gathered by the Commission in the cases of this and other service companies.

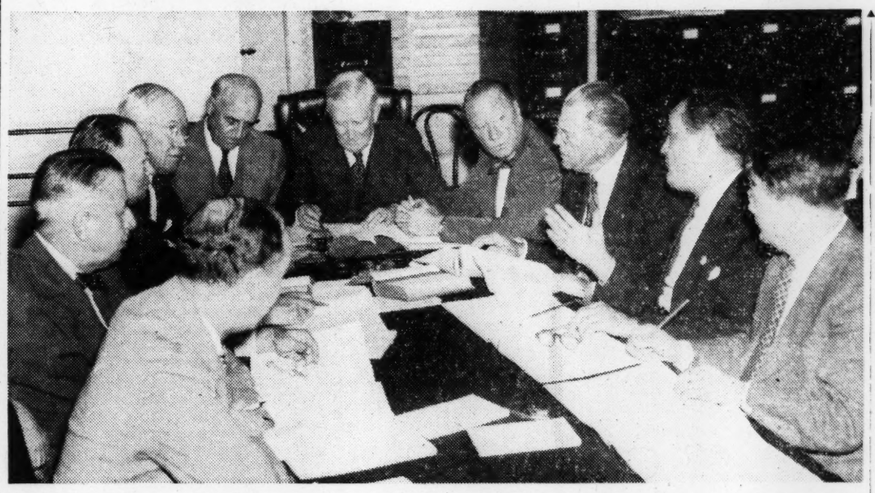
In an examination of the first witness, Fred J. Almgren, co-ordinator of the Public Service Division of the SEC, Judge Healey brought out that the New England Power Service Company stood number one in the group of 11 comparable companies, in size of pay roll and number of employees and in the size of fees charged clients.

The company, in 1939, had a pay roll of $2,824,031 and 1,048 employees. Fees charged totaled $3,379,000.

Judge Healey's staff was composed of Mr. Ewing, T. S. Jordon and Richard Herminghaus, accountants; Adrian Humphreys and Mr. Almgren.

F. J. Dunn, of Boston, chief counsel, and D. W. Judy represented the Service Company and Homer L. Skeels of Montpelier, the Vermont power companies.

British Use Antiaircraft Barrage In New Tactic of London Defense; Public Morale Raised by Move



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They Smooth the Way for Defense Legislation

Left to right, around the table: Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri; Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York; Representative Dow W. Harter (D) of Ohio; Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas; Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of House Military Affairs Committee; Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina; Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont; Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana; Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota. Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah was absent.

Peril of invasion keeps all military forces in constant preparation for decisive test.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 12—Nazi raiders arriving in the London area in large numbers last night and expecting to have things more or less their own way as previously, ran into what was undoubtedly history's heaviest antiaircraft barrage.

Clearly a new defense tactic was being tried. Instead of sweeping the skies with searchlight beams and shooting only at visible enemy planes caught in their rays, guns obviously aimed by sound detectors threw up a deep belt of bursting shells in the path of the enemy raiders.

This new defense must have met with some marked success, although reports so far only speak of two raiders actually brought down during the night. For it is authoritatively stated that the damage done in the London area last night was distinctly less serious than on preceding nights. Furthermore one of the most important consequences of this unprecedented antiaircraft barrage has been the heartening effect on the population.

Public Morale Stiffened

It is impossible to question the great extent to which public morale has been stiffened and reinforced by this evidence that even at night the Nazis are not having it all their own way.

In daylight, too, Britain yesterday struck back hard. A total of 89 enemy planes were brought down with loss of only 24 British fighters, according to British estimates. This brings the total British estimate of German losses over Britain since Sept. 1 to over 500, while British losses are only about 165 with nearly half of pilots of these safe.

Both the Navy and the fleet air arm also hammered home heavy blows yesterday directed against Nazi preparations for invasion. Barge concentrations and shipping convoys were effectively bombed all along the French, Belgian, and Netherlands coast, while systematic raids on various targets in Germany as far east as Berlin continue.

As the invasion threat looms more imminently than ever from the continental coastline, it is possible to assess in fairly accurate perspective the present phase of the war situation:

Battle for Air Mastery

"The crux of the whole war," as Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in his radio address yesterday is the effort of the Germans to secure daylight mastery of the air over England and, as he stated, the Nazi air force has unquestionably "failed conspicuously" to achieve this mastery.

Witnessing at close range one of the biggest of the daylight air battles over the London area yesterday afternoon, it was abundantly clear that the Royal Air Force is fully able to defend this island against any daylight mass attack of the scale that the Nazis might launch.

There seems no reason to doubt the ability of British fighters to maintain that present position in the air under which the Germans are losing an average about three to one in machines and six to one in pilots, as Mr. Churchill announced.

The night situation is unhap-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Draft, as Agreed On, Affects Men From 21 to 35 Inclusive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The first peacetime draft bill in American history with age limits of 21 to 35 inclusive, will affect 16,500,000 men, and will go into effect immediately without any 60-day waiting period, if Congress accepts the unanimous recommendation of its conferees concluded yesterday.

The Senate got the final draft of the bill today. By the end of the week it should be law.

At the same time, Congress completed action on another far-reaching Administration defense measure. Having already been approved by the House, 183 to 144, the bill to increase the loan authority of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 which is designed to thwart Nazi inroads in Latin America, was approved yesterday by the Senate, 43 to 27. The loose authority granted Loan Administrator Jesse Jones under this bill has produced strong Republican opposition, and in its entire passage through two Houses it got only four Republican votes. It received no Republican votes yesterday in the Senate where 16 Republicans voted solidly against it. In the House, it got only four Republican votes.

The announced purpose of the Export-Import Bank bill is to develop the resources, stabilize the economies and provide for orderly marketing of the products of New World nations. It was recommended to Congress in a Presidential message on July 22. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, the bill's sponsor in the Senate, made plain that the major objective is to forestall, by economic means, alleged current German efforts to gain a political-economic domination in Latin America.

The efforts of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio to amend the bill to restrict loans to the development of strategic materials and non-competitive products was defeated, 41 to 25. The tariff issue entered the debate indirectly, for protectionists charged the measure will stimulate foreign exports in competition with American products.

On the draft bill there seems likelihood that the compromises worked out by conferees between the Senate and House will be agreed to. The compromise goes back to the respective chambers for confirmation. They must approve or reject the bill in toto. As the bill is now written it would:

Conscript men between 21 and

Continued on Page 22, Column 6

South American nations find Export-Import Bank loans beneficial to both contracting parties: Financial Page.

British Pound Nazis by Air, Sea and Land

By the Associated Press

With the day for the German invasion of Britain believed to be near, naval units joined with British R. A. F. bombers and long-range coastal artillery in an attack on the German-held Channel ports believed to be likely points of departure for invading convoys.

Other British bombing attacks were directed at railway stations and yards in the heart of Berlin and the Tempelhof airdrome. Germany asserted that 14 persons were killed and 41 injured in the British attacks

German bombing planes at the same time carried out their fifth consecutive night of intensive bombing of London, this time, however, with less damaging results due to new methods of British anti-aircraft defense, described as the heaviest in the history of aerial warfare.

Although only two of the hundreds of German attacking planes were reported as shot down during the night raid on London, it was officially stated that damage had been the smallest of any of the five nights of raiding.

The British reported 89 German planes shot down in yesterday's battles, with 24 R. A. F planes missing; the Germans asserted 80 British planes were destroyed and 20 Nazi aircraft were missing.

Dover Area Hammered

The British attack on the Channel ports began when German dive bombers in great swarms struck at the Dover area late yesterday and shells fell from long-range Nazi guns across the Channel on the French Coast, in Dover's heaviest bombardment of the war The German guns shelled this area at intervals for several hours.

The Nazi guns appeared to be in action as a screen for a convoy of German ships moving down the French Coast toward Boulogne. British land guns opened up on

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

It's Only the Beginning, Folks, Is What the Public Thinks of Destroyer Trade and Actually It Is What the Public Wants

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant fact about American defense and foreign policy is that at last it is catching up with public opinion.

There is apparent in American thinking today a new daring and a new decisiveness and the conclusive support which was given to the Anglo-American exchange of destroyers for Western-Hemisphere air and naval bases is just one expression of that mood.

The importance of that bold transaction is not limited to the act itself; it is to be found in what it portends for the future.

There is every evidence that American opinion was ready to assume the large responsibilities implicit in the acquisition of Canadian and South American defense ports—a momentous arrangement with Great Britain the ultimate consequences of which cannot be foreseen.

There is every evidence that American opinion was ready to indorse the transfer of destroyers to Britain long before the Government itself could be persuaded to act.

In "Mein Kampf"—and the pledges in "Mein Kampf" the German dictator has never violated—Hitler has stated: "Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic—these are our opportunities."

American public opinion is today notably free from confusion and indecision with respect to the world-wide threat of spreading totalitarianism and consequently American defense and foreign policy is freeing itself from confusion and indecision—is, in other words, shutting off those "opportunities" which the author of "Mein Kampf" considers the allies of aggression.

English-Speaking Union Looms

The result is that the merging of Anglo-American interests in the concerns of mutual defense is moving steadily ahead. No one in Washington doubts that the destroyer and air-naval-base exchange is a beginning, not a climax of greater clarity and decisiveness in America's defense actions. The new joint Canadian-United States Defense Board has been in session at the Army War College here this week and the chairman of the American delegation, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, will consider the broadest projects of mutual action which will reach to the aid of Britain as well as the aid of Canada itself.

It is not inconceivable that the defensive relationship between Canada and the United States will, under the impact of events, be extended to other parts of the British Empire. A like understanding with Britain and Australia to protect the open door and other mutual Anglo-American interests in Asia is being discussed in Washington and there is no doubt that Mr. Churchill is prepared, to put Singapore and other Far Eastern bases at the disposal of the United States any time the American Government finds their use vital to its defense.

There are two honest questions with respect to these events which the American people have asked themselves and have given the answers. Are these daring and decisive steps acts of war? Are they likely unwittingly to press the United States into war against its will?

It Would Please Them No End

Well, the totalitarian dictators would like very much to have American democracy think so. They would like to have the people and the governments of all free peoples refuse to take the steps necessary to strengthen themselves and to strengthen each other. They would like the United States to believe—as the Norwegians, the Danes, the Finns, the Dutch and the Belgians believed—that only such "neutrality" as served totalitarian interests would guarantee neutrality. Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland and Belgium were neutral but they did not escape war.

Evidently, and very significantly, the American people do not consider its Government's recent acts of daring and decisive defense and foreign policy acts of war or productive of war.

It is apparent to American opinion that, with the totalitarian dictators, an act of war is an act of convenience and when it became no longer convenient to keep neutral Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium on the sidelines, they were catapulted into the war, neutrality and all.

It is apparent that American opinion is determined to practice American neutrality not Nazi "neutrality" and to defend itself from those conditions of "mental confusion and indecisiveness" which Hitler frankly describes as his "opportunities."

J. Roscoe Drummond.

President Outlines Issues In First 'Political' Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—In his first speech of the campaign labeled "political," President Roosevelt touched briefly on issues of the campaign which are likely to occur again and again.

He stressed his determination to keep the Nation at peace. He declared that labor gains won in the past seven years need not be sacrificed in the preparedness emergency. In this emergency he called on "teamwork" of labor, capital and agriculture. He defended conscription of recalcitrant industry. He indicated broad expansion in various New Deal social measures, like old-age pensions.

Above all this, President Roosevelt further set the tone of the Democratic Presidential campaign, more particularly since the address had specifically been labeled "political" in advance notices. There was no direct appeal for votes. Personalities were omitted. There was no direct reference to Mr. Willkie although listeners felt they heard many oblique references, as for instance to Mr. Willkie's oposition to the Russell-Overton "Draft Industry" Amendment to the conscription bill. Above all, in the tone of Mr. Roosevelt's voice there were the characteristic self-confidence and assuredness that in times past have caused masses of the voters to follow him with a sense of security

On the political side, observers felt it was a "safe" speech devoid of fireworks and designed to hold the electorate in line Referring to charges that he is "leading the country into war," Mr. Roosevelt referred with strong emphasis to his desire for peace. Delegates to the Teamsters Union Convention cheered as he read the Democratic peace pledge, declared he "hated war more than ever" and asked teamsters for "teamwork" to "keep war away from these shores for all time."

Described as "the labor speech of his campaign," President Roosevelt included as goals the extension of the Social Security benefits, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

Text of the President's speech: Page 18.

Canada's Job Demand Eased by War Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The rapid development of war industry continues to improve the material condition of the wage earner in Canada. He works under restrictions caused by the war which would not be tolerated in time of peace, but the general slack in employment is being taken up. Expert mechanical labor is in demand.

Need of skilled labor for the manufacture of war supplies and equipment led to the formation last June of the National Labor Supply Council with special duty to meet labor supply needs for war work, to discover where such labor was available, and to encourage the training of potential workmen. The Council, composed of five representatives of labor and a like number representing employers, under the chairmanship of A. J. Hills, Chief of Personnel of the Canadian National Railways, has been continuously busy.

In the month of June, the number of wage earners in Canada was placed at 2,843,000. The employed (not including enlisted men) counted up to 2,568,000, leaving 275,000 as unemployed. The figure for those still idle included, however, previously unemployed men who had joined the Army.

The number was 30,000 under that of May, and 90,000 below that of June, 1939.

In July and August, a steady upward trend in employment took place, gains being shown in iron and steel industries, in non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, foods, paper, and leather.

In June, the total of all persons on urban and agricultural relief in Canada was 546,000—a decrease of 34.9 per cent from June, 1939. There has been a fairly steady absorption of unemployed, particularly those in the category of "wholly employable;" and the skilled mechanic has had no difficulty in getting a job. There remains still an unabsorbed kernel and national registration may help solve the difficulty.

Aside from the objective of securing military training for a large number of the country's young men, the registration of the entire population over 16 years of age has compiled information about what kind of work each person has done and what particular trade or other work he would like to learn. This information is expected to aid in directing people into useful employment. Labor has agreed to extended hours and the elimination of holidays, under the incentive of patriotism and the knowledge that defeat would mean the eclipse of unionism. Labor will have the benefit of unemployment insurance authorized in the last session of Parliament; but the war has prevented any consideration of reform suggested by the Sirois Commission in regard to labor legislation. Social reforms are virtually at a standstill; and while there has been no withdrawal from gains already made, no attempt is made to push forward the cause in war time. At the same time, Canadian labor has had encouragement from the American Federation of Labor, with which many Canadian unions are interlocked. At a convention in Quebec in July, the President, William Green, declared that his organization favored every aid to Britain "short of war."

Strikes and lockouts still occur. In July, 15 strikes broke out, involving 7,191 workmen, part of them coal miners, whose objection was that the wage scale stood lower in one mine than in another. Recently the Minister of Labor, N. A. McLarty, visited a disaffected area, and an improved atmosphere is reported. In July, boards of conciliation, appointed under the terms of Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, presented their findings on four disputes. The boards have the moral obligation to compel fair play and to see that no impairment comes to war effort.

British Columbia War Changes Bring 10-Year High Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A year of war has brought great changes in the economic system of British Columbia, Canada's third industrial province; but they have been accomplished with less dislocation than businessmen had dared to hope. Today, well into its war tempo, British Columbia is more prosperous than it has been in the last 10 years.

All indices point to this result of war activity. Unemployment has dropped sharply. The relief rolls have declined a third. This follows the enlistment of young men in the fighting services and the opening of 6,000 new jobs in industry. Most of those still receiving relief allowances are unable to work.

Two factors have combined to raise industrial activity here—Government war orders and the opening of new markets for British Columbia's normal peacetime goods. War orders have been concentratd chiefly in shipbuilding, but large sums have been spent on air bases and Army barracks. New war markets have been opened for minerals, and Britain is buying virtually all its timber supplies here, thus producing a boom in the logging and sawmill industries.

Even the fishing and apple industries, which had expected grave difficulty in selling their current output since Britain is reducing its imports of fish and fruit products, believe they will be able to find markets in Canada.

Living costs have remained almost stationary in the face of these conditions, due largely to the Government's policing of prices. In the lumber industry, which is the core of the economic system here, prices have been pegged to prevent a spiral of rising prices, wages, and costs.

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Young Democrats Rally

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—President Homer Mat Adams of the Young Democratic Clubs of America announced yesterday a national rally of young Democrats would be held in Miami, Fla., Sept. 26, 27 and 28.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida will address the meeting on Sept. 27 and the principal speaker will be chosen later.

Wonders of Research: Exact Gears

Precision job presented to cut speed of shaft for propeller—Age of Stone continues.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One small part of the national emergency program is about 1,500,000 horsepower represented by marine reduction gears, now on order at Westinghouse, an item that sells to the Government for a total of around $9,000,000.

Production of these enormous gears, tons and tons of steel that must be handled as delicately as the mechanism of a fine watch, is the very special task of R. A. McCarty, manager of the Westinghouse steam division works in Philadelphia.

Marine reduction gears are used on ships to reduce the speed of revolution 15 to 80-fold, in order to harness a steam turbine operating at from 4,000 to 10,000 revolutions per minute to the propellers which drive a ship through the sea at less than 400 r. p. m. Even the slightest discrepancy in the machining of the gears could cause a deafening screeching and squealing when they turn at high speeds.

Several hundred teeth must be cut around the gears, with extreme accuracy of tooth spacing. In Westinghouse gears, the tooth-to-tooth spacing error does not exceed one ten-thousandth of an inch. This is about one fiftieth the thickness of a medium weight sheet of paper. During the cutting operation, the gears must be air-conditioned. They are lowered into a sealed room, which is maintained at constant temperature during the seven days of continuous cutting which the larger gears require. It was discovered that if this precaution were not taken, the gear would expand or contract with change of temperature, thus making micro-accuracy impossible.

Once the final cutting operation has started, it must not be stopped until the job is done, since a pause in the work would cause measurable inaccuracies. To insure this continuous operation, the cutting machinery is supplied by a separate power station of its own, and in case something should happen to this, storage batteries stand by ready to be automatically switched into service.

"All this care is taken to reduce noise," said Mr. McCarty. "This is one of the major problems in the manufacture of reduction gears. Efficiency of operation is no longer a problem. They continue to have an efficiency of 97 to 99 per cent, which has been theirs since Westinghouse produced the first full-sized marine reduction gear back in 1909."

★ ★ ★

Out of the Ground

We moderns rather look down upon the cave dwellers of 20,000 years ago, and perhaps the Stone Age man was rather inferior in the way he accepted what nature provided for home and tools. But this is still the Stone Age, according to Carroll Lane Fenton and Mildred A. Fenton, authors of The Rock Book (New York: Doubleday Doran $6).

Coal and oil are second to nothing when it comes to providing fuel. We quarry granite, marble and limestone for our buildings and greater amounts of limestone and shale are turned into cement for frameworks, foundations, floors, pavements and sidewalks. Rock wool insulation, gypsum board and asbestos shingles illustrate new uses for stone materials.

On the other hand, we buy newspapers with bronze coins and use 1,700,000 tons of copper per year in power lines, motors, and plumbing. Aluminum from clay is equally important, and what would our lives be like without mica, glass, talc, tungsten and a hundred other rock or mineral products? Rocks decide the make-up of our world, and the Fentons have rung the bell again in producing a delightfully readable, yet encyclopedic, volume on rocks and precious stones.

Fossil Camels

Camels of the dry grasslands that today are rock strata in South Dakota have been excavated for the Field Museum of Natural History by Paul O. McGrew. No true camels are today native to North America. All are recent introductions from the Old World. But 18,000,000 years ago the story was different. Mr. McGrew's fossil hunting mainly centered around the Wounded Knee area, until he recently moved to northwestern Nebraska. The horse is another ancient animal whose family tree is well represented in the rocks of the western hemisphere.

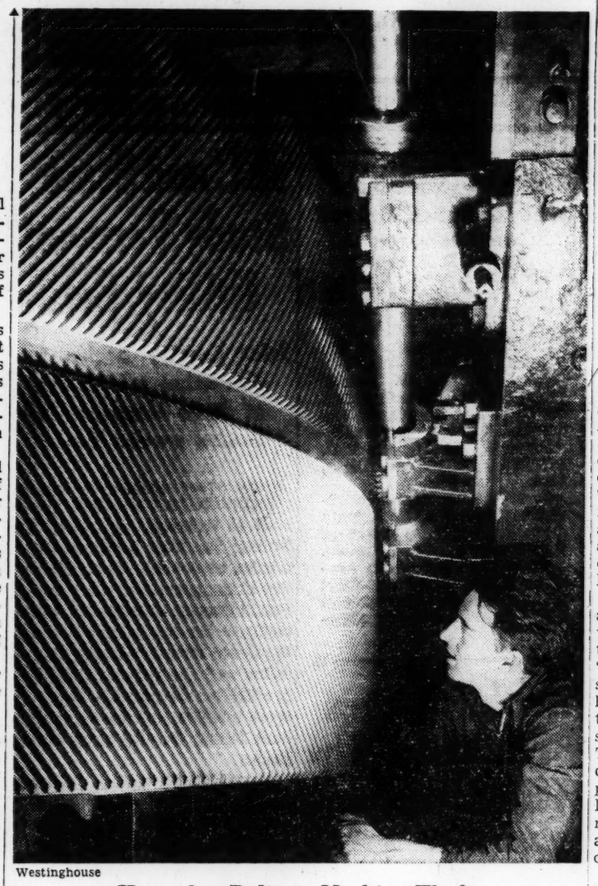
★ ★ ★

Invisible Red

Investigating the complex relationships between plants and animals and light, Dr. E. D. McAlister and Dr. Jack Myers of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington find that green fields and forests emit a peculiar red light forever invisible to human eyes, except with special instruments. It is invisible, they say, because the light is so completely drowned by the green light reflected by the leaves.

Yet it is fundamental to the plants and it originates from the natural process of photosynthesis, the phenomenon by which a green plant absorbs the energy of sunlight by means of a green coloring material, chlorophyll, and uses this energy to make plant food out of the hydrogen in water from the roots and the carbon dioxide taken out of the air. This is responsible for the growth of the plant whereby starches and sugars are produced, necessary in turn for the food of all animals.

The red light emission was discovered by the use of filters which excluded all the green light reflected by plants.



Westinghouse

Heavy but Delicate Machine Work

Speed-reducing device, formed with the nicety of a watch or an optical instrument, undergoes inspection at the shop while in the gear-cutting process.

Gasoline From Cornstalks Made Possible by Chemists

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12—Seaweed from farms on the ocean floor, cornstalks gleaned from Kansas and Iowa farms, sugar cane from Cuba, cotton stalks from southern fields, and grass from anywhere, form the source of hydrocarbon compounds which chemists at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh can now turn into crude oil or gasoline at an efficiency great enough to approach present market prices of the natural products.

Dr. Ernst Berl of Carnegie Laboratories after reporting his research to the 100th meeting of the American Chemical Society, dramatized it by waving an ordinary cotton handkerchief before a special group of listeners, announcing, "In one hour we can change this into bituminous coal, in an hour and a half it could be anthracite, and in two hours we could hand it over to you as high grade gasoline."

Any carbohydrate, even leaves and wood, can be used, he said, which brings up the possibility that the world may some day "reap" its motor fuel, as a "seasonal" crop. The process involves heating the carbohydrate raw materials under pressure with limestone "and similar substances." The exact method Dr. Berl declined to discuss other than to point out that it bears no similarity to "far more expensive methods under trial here and abroad involving the addition of, or treatment with, hydrogen."

Germans Don't Know Secret

"Would your methods of producing gasoline be of any military value?" Dr. Berl was asked. Word had got around the meeting that he was collaborating with a foreign as well as our own Government. "Would it be of any value to Germany?" was the specific question.

"It would be if German chemists knew the latest steps in research which we have taken," he replied, "but these have not been published."

Not only does this research amount to the first production of coals from carbohydrates and oil from algae and seaweed, but definitely established, contrary to long-held views, that true bituminous coals mostly come from carbohydrates and not from the lining content of plants. It also proves that asphalts are the ancestors of crude oil.

"While there is no danger of any immediate shortage of natural petroleum from easily available sources," says Dr. Berl, "our method is of commercial value today, wherever you find an overabundance of carbohydrates, like sugar cane in Cuba and Puerto Rico, or corn stalks in the Middle West, and an accompanying need for gasoline." That would be in addition to any military value.

Boon for Steel Industry

From his laboratory-produced coals he told of making sandy coke, the hard coke extremely important to the steel industry.

"Coals as well as oil shales are put at our disposition by nature only once," Dr. Berl declared. "As soon as we have used this material it is gone. With carbohydrates it is different. Nature produces carbohydrates every year anew, with the greatest ease.

"It is quite easy to make asphalts and crude oil from algae, seaweed, and other sea plants. The cellulose in them is in a more reactive form than in the fibrous cellulose which we get from cotton or in wood.

"It is very easy to make asphalts and crude oils from carbohydrates which we have at our disposition in cheap molasses especially from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

"By conversion of carbohydrates into oil hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons result which have a very high antiknock value. Converting intermediate products by cracking into the final liquid fuels, unsaturated cracking gases also result which could be converted by polymerization into special aviation gasoline. But this production of liquid fuels from carbohydrates would not present any advantage at the present time in making aviation gasoline."

The United States will get rather cheap natural oil for the next 30 to 50 years, Dr. Berl believes.

More Oil Than Ever

"In spite of the fact that large amounts of oil have been extracted," Dr. Berl said, "the amount of oil under ground increases because, through the discovery of new fields, and by going to greater depths, new and unforeseen reserves are found.

"According to different estimates, this country processes about 60 per cent of all coal reserves and more than 50 per cent of all oil reserves in the world. We have coal for perhaps 3,000 years and probably oil also for at least one generation.

"In the future when the low-priced crude oil will have been exhausted, methods like the distillation of oil shale and hydrogenation of coal and carbon monoxide will be carried out. To these methods the production of different classes of substances with asphalt and crude oil properties from carbohydrates can be added. Especially in warmer climates, carbohydrates are produced much in excess of what mankind would need for foodstuffs, textiles, explosives, and lacquers."

The outstanding members of the carbohydrate class, Dr. Berl explained, are sugar and cellulose. Nature easily forms carbohydrate compounds from carbon dioxide and water in the air with the help of a not completely understood photochemical reaction. How coals, asphalts, crude oils, and natural gas were formed, and from what kind of raw materials, has aroused the curiosity of natural scientists and practical men for many years and for many reasons.

Better 'Gas' Due

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP) — The next major change in automobile driving, the American Chemical Soicety was informed, is likely to be doubling the miles per gallon of gasoline.

Laboratory tests already show both that it can be done, and that while the gasoline for doubled mileage will cost more, the driver still may cut his fuel bill by perhaps 20 per cent. The reports were made by T. A. Boyd of the Research Laboratories of the General Motors Corporation.

American drivers today ride on what is known as 70 octane gasoline, on the average. Mr. Boyd said that 100 octane experiments show 55 per cent more miles per gallon at 20 miles an hour, and more than 40 per cent gain at higher speeds. But above 100 octane a car gives 50 per cent more miles at 60 miles an hour and 70 per cent more at 20 miles an hour. One hundred octane is already on the market for aviation.

There are four billion still untested ways of trying to make better gasolines, said Dr. Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, in a joint paper with P. M. Van Arsdell. Only a few of these have been synthesized, he said.

Self-Sufficiency

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP) — The American Chemical Society heard one of its leaders report that the United States can probably be self-sufficient in war in all the essential strategic minerals.

No other nation can say this. The inventiveness of America's metallurgists and chemists, said Dr. Colin G. Fink of Columbia University, will piece out the Nation's rich resources at the spots where they are lacking.

As an example, he cited tin, of which the country has none except a small amount in Alaska. The rest comes from the East Indies and South America. But aluminum is replacing tin for coating steel. He said that at Louisville, Ky., a manufacturing plant is turning out commercial aluminum-coated steel better and cheaper than tin plate.

Quebec Folk Asked to Give Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Farmers in the Province of Quebec will be requested to donate nonperishable foodstuffs to the Red Cross Society to form an extra reserve for Great Britain. A relief Food Supply Committee has been formed here to make the necessary arrangements.

Farmers will be asked to give a percentage of nonperishables, such as canned vegetables, dehydrated fruits, maple syrup, honey and other energy giving foods. The Red Cross will provide standard sized tins for the canning of these supplies and crates for shipment, without charge. Arrangements have been made for these donations to be shipped to Red Cross headquarters here, without freight charges, so that the donors will not be asked to bear any expense outside the cost of the gift.

The cans will bear labels on which the donors will be asked to print their names. In order to ensure an efficient receiving system in Montreal, farmers will be asked to send in their gifts in case lots. Requisition forms on which farmers can order the requisite number of cases and cans will shortly be ready for distribution Red Cross branches throughout the Province are being asked to assist in this work as well as the co-operative canneries, which also will be asked to give a percentage of their crop.

Peanuts and Persistence

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (AP)—Sam A. Coggins of Nettleton, Miss., wanted to go to college, so he peddled peanuts.

Sam has paid his $120 fees at Mississipi State with 2,400 nickels—the cashier counted 'em—earned by selling goobers.

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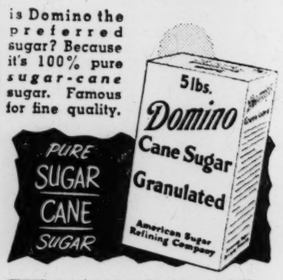

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Chicago's Flat Purse Padded By Payments of Back Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—About $6,000,000 in old delinquent taxes that the County had just about given up hopes of ever collecting is now resting comfortably in the County treasury, thanks to new collection methods launched a year ago.

Thus, while current tax collections are taking a slump due to the quadrennial reassessment which has caused great numbers of appeals, County officials are encouraged by the amount of revenue they have been able to bring in from taxes due 10 and even 12 years ago.

It's not such a big amount, $6,000,000, as compared with the $12,000,000 or so in current taxes said to be delinquent now. But collection of levies long in arrears is regarded as having a valuable stimulating effect on payment of taxes generally. For when a property owner clears up old debts to the County, he is much more likely to keep up on his current bills, it is said. And that means a permanently better situation for Chicago, which has been far down on the list of big cities when it comes to promptness in meeting tax bills.

Rduction in Penalties

Much of Chicago's trouble dates from the year 1928, when a complete reassessment was ordered and collections were delayed for more than a year. When bills were finally made out, many taxpayers had lost their savings in closed banks, and some of them have never caught up. But early this year, under the direction of John Toman, County Treasurer, a bureau was set up to make it easy for these debtors to pay ouerdue taxes in installments over a period of two years. Penalties for the depression period of 1928 to 1932 were cut in half for those contracting to remit on this basis, and other minor concessions were made.

All this was done with the active support of a special committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, headed by James A. Cunningham, a utility executive. Mr. Cunningham, who has been at the job for a year now, reports with satisfaction that the installment payment bureau is being patronized at a rate of about 850 persons a month, and that in the first seven months of operation, the bureau collected $872,012. About 20 per cent of the contracts have been paid in full although they have two years to run. While the total of payments is not very large, it means clearing up the debt of a large number of people, for 90 per cent of those who use this bureau are small property owners, with an annual tax bill of less than $100.

Foreclosure Plan Approved

Big property owners who are delinquent are being handled in another way by State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney. The Association of Commerce is also gratified with what this official is doing. Mr. Courtney's procedure is to take foreclosure action and bring about the sale of property for delinquent taxes.

Such legal actions this summer have approached the 500 mark, Mr. Cunningham reports. Since Sept. 1 of last year, when the drive began, the State's Attorney has instituted 565 foreclosure suits in Circuit Court and 128 in Superior Court. This has resulted in sales of property amounting to $5,090,892 on real estate upon which the principal of delinquent taxes amounted to $6,673,128.

This is a drastic method, but it has the support of many substantial groups in the community.

Young America Salutes the Flag

International

"I Pledge Allegiance . . ."

The children of America are back at their schoolroom desks. In Greater New York alone 1,100,000 youngsters answered the call to school again. And all over the Nation opening exercises were characterized by sturdy Americanism and youthful patriotism. Here children representing all races and nationalities salute the flag as lessons start for members of the 4B class in Public School 23 in lower New York.

Religion Held Vital to Men, Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The necessity for religion as the bulwark of democracy was emphasized, while at the same time the deeper meaning of religion as motivator of human conduct was discussed, by speakers and through papers, including one by Dr. Albert Einstein, foremost mathematician and physicist, at the closing sessions of the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion today.

While one speaker deplored the secularization of education and another hailed the concept of "God as Love" as the mature religionists' way of life, Dr. Einstein advanced a view of worship which excluded a purely personal God, capable of being influenced by appeals or magic, and substituted the veneration of the ideals of truth, beauty, good and order.

"A person who is religiously enlightened appears to me to be one who has, to the best of his ability, liberated himself from the fetters of his selfish desires and is preoccupied with thoughts, feelings and aspirations to which he clings because of their super-personal value," Dr. Einstein said. "It seems to me that what is important is the force of this super-personal content and the depth of the conviction concerning its overpowering meaningfulness, regardless of whether any attempt is made to unite this content with a divine being."

No Room for Disorder

"In this sense religion is the age-old endeavor of mankind to become clearly and completely conscious of these values and goals and consfantly to strengthen and extend their effects. If one conceives of religion and science according to these definitions, then a conflict between them appears impossible.

"During the youthful period of mankind's spiritual evolution, human fantasy created gods in man's own image, who by the operations of their will were supposed to determine, or at any rate to influence, the phenomenal world. Man sought to alter the disposition of these gods in his own favor by means of magic and prayer. The idea of God in the religions taught at present is a sublimation of that old conception of the gods."

However, Dr. Einstein continued, the more a man is imbued with the ordered regularity of all events in the Universe, the firmer becomes his conviction that there is no room left for causes of a different nature.

"In the struggle for the ethical good," he said, "teachers of religion must have the stature to give up the doctrine of a personal God, that is, give up that source of fear and hope which in the past placed such vast power in the hands of priests. In their labors they will have to avail themselves of those forces which are capable of cultivating the Good, the True, and the Beautiful in humanity itself. This is, to be sure, a more difficult, but an incomparably more worthy task.

Fear Not the Way

"The further the spiritual evolution of mankind advances, the more certain it seems to me that the path to genuine religosity does not lie through the fear of life, and the fear of death and blind faith, but through striving after rational knowledge. In this sense I believe that the priest must become a teacher if he wishes to do justice to his lofty educational mission."

Prof. F. Ernest Johnson, of Teachers College, Columbia University, declared that democracy would have no sure support until it was found to be a synthesis of the individualistic ideal of liberty and the disciplinary, ethical ideal of equality, a synthesis which was, in itself, fraternity. This fraternity, he added, will never realize itself in human life except as man is seen "under the aspect of eternity as a child of God." Hence, he concluded, religion which teaches such truths must not be excluded from the schools.

"As the child-like religionist grows up, he realizes the fact that time and again he enacts justice, truth and mercy," Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York, declared. "Also he sees them enacted by others. At last, he has the thrilling sense that they are the way and the truth and the life, and that by them men are saved. For 'God, the Loving Father' he substitutes 'God Is Love'—not a person to look up to, but a way of life to enact.

"As long as we think of God as a person, we can easily hypnotize ourselves into an inactive adoration. When, however, we think of God as love, when we think of the divine as a way of life—mercy and justice and humility and all the rest—we energize ourselves into the kind of action that is the divine in everyday life."

Modern Bunyans in California Make Fabled Paul Look Puny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A lot of latter-day Paul Bunyans will pause in their labors Sept. 12 to 15 to rollick around on Treasure Island and pat each other on the back, meanwhile telling the world that in the last six years they have performed many tasks that the original mythical Bunyan never even dreamed of doing. They themselves call the period "record-breaking." They call themselves "the Construction Industries."

They bridged the Golden Gate and also San Francisco Bay to Oakland, both of which jobs were held impossible by many even after constructon work had started ($110,000,000. All figures "round").

They dug up mud out of the depths of San Francisco Bay and built upon it a jeweled city—Treasure Island—that would surely make Aladdin's storied slaves slink back into their lamp bewildered and ashamed ($15,000,000).

They took the lightnings of a mighty, harnessed river from their source at Boulder Dam and channeled them across desert and mountain range to be servants to millions of people.

They are taking the muddy waters of that same river, the Colorado, likewise over broad deserts and ranges of craggy hills, purifying and clarifying them, and distributing them to the uses of millions of farm and city folk. This is the task known under the title of "Metropolitan Water District of Southern California" ($220,000,000 bond issue).

Right now they are setting up dams and huge waterways and more mammoth power plants in the great inland valleys of California in a co-ordinated system of flood and salinity control, irrigation and power generation such as has—all told—literally never been seen before. This still unfinished job is known as the Central Valley Project. (More than $200,000,000.)

They have maintained constant pace with all demands for home building and home renewal. A total figure for the six-year period covering these branches of construction is set by the Federal Housing Authority at $434,443,000.

They did also much "private building," exclusive of homes and including office buildings, factories, apartment houses, and other types of buildings, to a total value of $579,288,000, according to compiled reports from 70 California cities covering the six-year period.

Right now, of course, the modern Paul Bunyans are leveling and digging and building away at special construction all up and down the State as part of the national defense plan. This figure, based on contracts let and pending, is guessed by some of the best-guessing Paul Bunyans at around $200,000,000. What it may reach later is too far in the realm of guessing to set down at this time.

Third Term Declared Threat to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Two lawyers testifying today before the Burke Subcommittee of the Senate, cited a President's ability to perpetuate himself in office by means of patronage as a major reason why his tenure of office should be limited by the Constitution.

"It is now clear that, through power vested in him, any President with capacity for political leadership may renominate and re-elect himself for such number of terms as he may think appropriate," Walter F. Dodd, Chicago lawyer, told the Committee.

The Hatch Act, designed to remove such a possibility, Mr. Dodd described "as almost certain to be ineffective, even if its enforcement did not rest in the hands of an administration which is to profit by disregarding them.

"The issue now before this Committee and before the country is not one as to any single President," declared Mr. Dodd. "If a President once establishes his power to extend to three terms his service for the Nation and to determine for himself whether he will serve for three terms or longer, all possibility of a constitutional restriction is gone, as has all self-imposed restriction of the past."

Pointing to the dangers of the vast appointive and appropriation-directing power now in the President's hands, C. J. Hand, New York lawyer quoted Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, as opposing a third term for Calvin Coolidge because of the patronage involved.

"When this influence (patronage) is combined and used for the perpetuation in office of the head of Government," said the Norris statement, "it is a danger to free institutions and strikes at the very root of democracy. Such a danger . . . takes away from the people themselves the right to select their own Chief Magistrate."

"The number of men employed by the Executive Branch of the Federal Government today is hovering around the million mark, which means close to a million sure votes to any President who runs again," declared Mr. Hand.

Both witnesses called attention to the dangers to an independent judiciary of giving President Roosevelt opportunity to appoint more judges.

New Ford Models Show No Sixes But Report Says They May Soon

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP) — The much-talked-about Ford six-cylinder engine is not going to make its appearance in the Ford 1941 models at this time.

That's one of the things a group of about 200 newspaper and trade publication representatives learned when they "previewed" the Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars for the coming model season. There was no official discussion of the smaller Ford motor at the ceremonies, but in some authoritative quarters the impression is growing that the company plans to introduce it as an optional installation in one of the two smaller Ford models some time after next Jan. 1.

With the usual varying body styles, the Ford "De Luxe" and "Super De Luxe" models, the Mercury and three Lincolns were shown, preliminary to the formal public introduction later this month. The Lincoln line—a "Zephyr," a "Continental," and a "Custom"—will be shown publicly on Sept. 20 and the Fords and Mercury a week later.

Longer wheel bases and wider bodies, longer springs and semi-concealed running boards feature all of the new models shown. Price schedules were not disclosed.

Ward's Automotive Reports estimates Ford, Mercury and Zephyr production for the 1940 model year at 925,961 units, of which 822,800 were Fords and 80,900 Mercury models.

Chevrolet, which again led all producers in car output, assembled a little over 1,000,000 units during the 1940 model year. Plymouth, third in the final standing, made 411,260 in the same period.

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French Regime Fixes Rigid Control of Industry

VICHY, France, Sept. 12 (AP)—The French Government set up machinery today for rigid control of the Nation's industry and vested in the Ministry of Industrial Production the right to direct sales and purchases of all prime materials.

To facilitate its operations, the Ministry established a Bureau to be known as "The Central Office for Distribution of Industrial Products," which was subdivided into sections to deal with individual industries.

These sections will control within their respective fields all warehousing, purchases, sales, distribution, and consumption of industrial products. They will have power to oblige producers to sell to certain specified buyers and oblige buyers to make purchases from specified producers.

They also will have authority to prohibit or prescribe the use of certain products for manufacturing purposes and may order sale of accumulated stocks to any individual groups or enterprises.

The new Bureau is expected, in addition, to make tax recommendations on a sliding scale to equalize and control prices. Severe fines are provided for industrialists failing to carry out orders.

The sections in charge of each industry will consist of an executive officer and a consultative committee.

Meanwhile, adhering to the Nazi Party's standards of racial purity, the German Army is removing only "white French" war prisoners to Germany, leaving in war prisons in occupied France an estimated 400,000 Senegalese, Algerians, other Colonials and Jews, it was learned today.

Information from escaped or released prisoners is that French enlisted men, estimated at nearly 2,000,000, are being used in German harvest and other labor, whereas French officers are being held in prison camps.

Divisional General Doyen, World War veteran, was appointed to succeed Gen. Charles Huntziger as head of the French Delegation on the Armistice Commission at Weisbaden.

General Huntziger retires from the Commission to take his new post as Minister of War.

Plane Shot Down

MARSEILLE, France, Sept. 12 (AP) — Belated dispatches reaching here from the Far East reported today a French airplane carrying a mixed French-Japanese Commission was shot down by Japanese planes several weeks ago when it flew over prohibited territory on the Island of Waitchao.

The members of the Commission and the entire crew of four were killed.

The plane apparently lost its way between Hanoi and Fort Bayard near the Hiuchow Peninsula and flew over the forbidden area by mistake.

Toronto Factories Yield Vast Store Of War Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Factories worth $120,000,000 are already under construction in Canada and will add $500,000,000 annually to the Dominion's war production effort, according to information recently given out by the Toronto Industrial Commision.

Shipyards are ahead of schedule on construction costing $60,000,000 for the British and Canadian Navies. Other manufacturing programs of the country include Lee Enfield rifles, Bren guns, aircraft machine guns and 25-pounder quick-firing guns as well as munitions worth $100,000,000 and uniforms, blankets and other personal equipment valued at $250,000,000.

The unprecedented industrial activity is reflected in a continued rise in the official index of business during the first six months of 1940, representing an 18 per cent advance over the same period last year.

Dangers Shared by British Royalty

Wide World Cablephoto

King and Queen Inspect Damage to Buckingham Palace

This picture cabled from London to New York shows King George and Queen Elizabeth looking over the part of the Palace which was damaged by the explosion of a delayed-action bomb. There were no casualties, but many windows were broken and a swimming pool wrecked. The royal couple were at Windsor Castle at the time of the explosion.

British Use New Antiaircraft Barrage

Continued from Page 1

pily not the same. Despite the encouragement derived from last night's barrage and its apparent favorable effects, night bombings unquestionably provide a serious problem for Britain.

Hospitals and Churches Hit

German tactics appear to be to send over bombers in the afternoon to start big fires which guide the pilots to targets when they return after dark. This has enabled them to unload bombs in districts containing military objectives such as docks, power stations, and railway terminals, since they have been willing to drop bombs from a great height without the slightest consideration for the destruction of nonmilitary property and the inflicting of casualties on the civil population.

A number of hospitals have been hit in London and several churches damaged. The bomb on Buckingham Palace, as well as many on the business district in the West End far from military objectives, also tend to prove the terroristic nature of these night raids.

The worst raids of the last week end seem to indicate an average of about 300 fatalities, and between 1,200 and 1,500 seriously wounded.

New Methods Solved

Experience has shown, however, that in all wars a defensive method is sooner or later evolved to meet and counteract every new offensive weapon.

So with night bombing it is reasonable to suppose that means will be found at least to minimize its effects. Doubtless last night's big barrage is the first step in this direction.

The same applies to the problem of decreased production through the frequency of air raids over Britain and the prolonged all night warnings. A system of rooftop watchers designed to enable factories to continue production until the threat becomes imminent is one of the ways in which attempts are being made to solve the problem. Much more remains to be done in this direction however.

Regarding invasion, it is become increasingly clear that the Nazi screaming crescendo of night air raids is an integral part of the plan to disorganize and demoralize Southern England as a preliminary to a possible large-scale attack.

It is possible to conclude on a basis of the results of the bombing in recent weeks that unless the Nazis are able to carry out much heavier and more permanently effective bombing attacks, an early attempt at invasion would not find any part of Southern Britain seriously disorganized as far as defense against invaders is concerned.

Aware of Landing Threat

Nevertheless the strength of the Nazi mechanized military machine, if it were able to establish and maintain bridgeheads on the English coast, must not be underestimated.

The fact must be faced that despite all that has been done in this country to fortify coastal districts and to organize the defending army against the invader, a serious problem would at once exist if the Nazis were to succeed in landing.

Thus the crucial questions are likely to be whether the navy can successfully spot and intercept invaders on the sea before they arrive in English coastal waters, and, second, whether under the cover of night when air defenses are less effective surprise landings could be made on a sufficiently large scale.

The air war in the last few weeks has emphasized the value to the Nazis of their countless air bases stretching from Norway all the way down along the coast to the Bay of Biscay. The Germans are certain to make the most of this advantage with regard to naval bases and starting points for any projected invasion.

Thus once again sea power backed this time by air power is likely to prove decisive. Britain will need every ounce of strength both on the sea and in the air to meet the magnitude of the attack liable to be launched against it any moment.

Britain Gets Wool at Set Price

TORONTO, Sept. 12 (CP) — Australia's entire wool clip was offered to Great Britain at the start of the war, Sir William Glasgow, High Commissioner in Canada for Australia, said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Women's Canadian Club. It was made available at a fixed price for the duration of hostilities and the first postwar year.

The United Kingdom is free to resell as much as it wishes of this wool, which totals more than 800,000,000 pounds annually and is worth nearly $200,000,000, he said. Australia forbade auctioning of wool or sheep skins in 1916, to ensure that the Allies in the World War obtained all the wool they required for blankets and uniforms. Sir William recalled. The wool was offered at a fixed price for 3½ seasons and at expiration of the war contract, there were nearly 2,000,000 surplus bales of wool in Australia.

"To deal with this enormous carry-over, a composite body known as the British-Australian Wool Realization Association was formed, which controlled for a time the marketing and price of wool," he said. "This was the only occasion on which any attempt has been made to peg the price of wool."

Since 1920, prices have been determined by bidding at the great wool sales.

"For the first time, the mother country has reason to believe that the Australian Colonies might be productively useful," Sir William said. "They are, in fact, well on the way toward making what was to be Australia's greatest contribution to the economic strength of the Empire."

London Paper Hit, Jibes at Germans

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Struck by a German bomb, Minister of Aircraft Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard quickly appeared on the streets today and jibed at the Nazi attack.

Prominently displayed was a four-column cartoon by the newspaper's noted caricaturist, David Low, picturing a Cockney newsboy crying the Standard as usual alongside a billboard which read:

"Bomb severely damaged in Shoe Lane!" The newspaper's offices are in Shoe Lane, just off Fleet Street. The Daily Herald, also damaged by a bomb explosion, was published within a few hours of the attack.

Defense, Not War, La Guardia Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York City told the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that "as long as President Roosevelt heads our country" the purpose of national defense preparations would be to keep us out of war.

Mayor La Guardia, who quit a meeting of the Canadian-United States Defense Board, of which he is a member, to appear at the teamsters' convention, said:

"There is only one language the totalitarian countries understand, and that is the language of force. You have to be stronger than they are."

Will Defeated France Repudiate Revolution?

By William Henry Chamberlin

Former Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

Recent news dispatches from Vichy indicate that the present French Government is planning to turn its back on the individualism of the French Revolution, to replace the time-honored conception of the "Rights of Man," so inseparably associated with the Revolution, by a conception of the superior claims of the family and of society. In considering the background of this drastic step, which amounts almost to a repudiation of the Revolution, to which both French and foreign sympathizers have attached the adjective Great, two essential facts must be borne in mind.

First, in a period of national disaster such as France is experiencing the normal influence of public opinion on the policy of the Government is greatly weakened. Great masses of people sink into a state of profound apathy and discouragement. This is especially true now, when the half of France that is under direct German occupation is cut off from communication with the other half. Moreover, millions of families have been torn away from their homes, millions of individuals have lost their jobs. For great numbers of Frenchmen the hard task of merely earning a subsistence takes precedence over all political interests. It is consequently easier for the conservative Marshal Pétain and the conservative, fascist and semi-fascist advisers with whom he is surrounded to revise republican laws and institutions than it would be in ordinary times.

Second, while the very breadth and depth of the French Revolution and the scope of its ideals won sympathy for it all over the world, its violence introduced a permanent element of cleavage into French society. It has been France's misfortune that its advance toward political and social democracy has been achieved sometimes in violent jumps and convulsions, not in the gradual peaceful tempo which has characterized the same process in England.

The descendants of families which were victims of the terrorist side of the French Revolution still nourish their grievances in some cases, just as some Paris workmen are more bitter and uncompromising Socialists because their grandfathers were executed with scant trial during the reaction that followed the suppression of the Commune.

Royalist Sentiment Gained

No one, not even a crank, in America would think of issuing a publication denouncing the American Revolution on the Fourth of July. But on France's Fourth of July, Bastille Day, in 1939, I picked up a copy of the Royalist daily newspaper, L'Action Française, and read the bitterest denunciations of the event which the holiday commemorated, the storming of the Bastille. And the influence of L'Action Française could not be dismissed as negligible. It was widely read, as I could see on my visits to the front, by Army officers and it enjoyed a considerable measure of prestige in "high society" and among conservative intellectuals.

The lieutenant who was in charge of foreign correspondents when they visited the front was definitely one of those Frenchmen who did not, in their hearts, accept the Revolution. A teacher of Latin and Greek in one of the best known Paris high schools in civilian life, he was a quiet, reserved man who customarily said very little. But once, while he was lunching with myself and another American journalist, he let himself go and bitterly denounced the Revolution for having, as he maintained, destroyed much that was best in France. Even Napoleon he accepted with difficulty and with considerable reservations. Napoleon, after all, had grown out of the Revolution. He was also sharp in his criticism of the exclusion of religious teaching from the French schools.

Royalist sentiment made some progress in France in recent years because of a rather general ferment of discontent with difficult economic conditions and with the abuses of the parliamentary system. On the walls of Neuilly, the residential suburb of Paris where I lived, one would often see plastered up the poster: "Neither fascism nor communism: The King."

A Substantial Minority

I would not suggest that on a plebiscite the restoration of the monarchy would have polled any large number of votes. But when one adds to the small number of convinced monarchists the groups of younger Frenchmen who toyed with fascist ideas and the conservatives, especially numerous among the rural gentry, who disapproved, on general principles, of almost everything the Republic did one obtains a fairly substantial minority.

And in a time of unprecedented crisis, misery and national misfortune a minority can often wield a decisive influence. Almost every revolution is probably made, in the beginning, by a determined minority, to which the majority is gradually won over.

The present move against individualism and for emphasis on the duties, as opposed to the rights of man is closely linked up with an effort to increase the French population. The stationary French birthrate had become a cause of concern to political leaders of many schools of thought in France; and shortly before the war a number of measures were promulgated with a view to encouraging larger families and diminishing child mortality. Now it is proposed to go farther in this direction, to institute the "family vote," under which a man may cast votes not only for himself but for his wife and children (there is no woman suffrage in France) and to discriminate in other ways in favor of married men with families.

It is still too early to know whether there will be a complete repudiation of the philosophy and institutions of the Revolution. Like so many other things, this depends largely on the outcome of the struggle that is being fought out in the skies over England and Germany.

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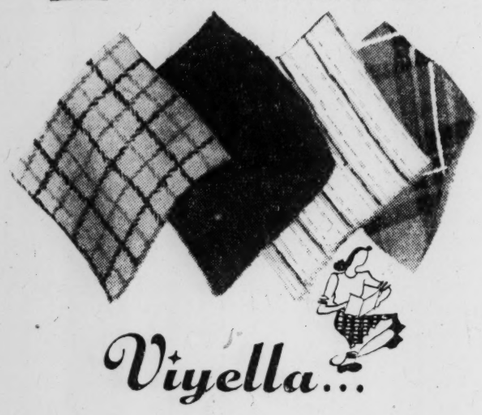

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Rumania Frees Iron Guard; Dictator Warns of Anarchy

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Portuguese Government has granted former King Carol of Rumania permission to reside in this country on condition he abstains from any political activity, it was disclosed today.

King Carol, who left Switzerland the night of Sept. 10, was expected to arrive some time tomorrow.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 12 (AP)—Release from prison of a number of Iron Guardists convicted of plotting against former King Carol was ordered today by young King Michael in what observers regarded as a further attempt to placate the nationalistic organization which forced the abdication of Michael's father.

The young King's amnesty decrees followed a radio warning by Premier-Dictator Gen. Ion Antonescu, believed to be directed especially against Iron Guardists, that Rumania was threatened by a "spreading anarchist movement."

General Antonescu said he was taking the most drastic steps to crush the movement.

Iron Guardists released from prison include Colonel Precup, condemned to life imprisonment in 1934 on a charge of planning to kill King Carol's Ministers and kidnap the monarch himself.

Students Released

Another decree freed a number of students who were imprisoned in 1939 on a charge of an attempt against the life of an official who headed a court martial which sentenced 60 students.

A third decree released a number of Iron Guardist students imprisoned on charges of complicity in the slaying of the Rector at Cluj University.

General Antonescu made no direct reference to the Iron Guard, but it was said that his warning was directed especially at that green-shirted organization.

Although General Antonescu had issued a decree against any public demonstrations, an Iron Guard leader said the organization was planning a great 3-day manifestation, beginning Sept. 13—the birthday of the slain Guardist Corneliu Codreanu—in memory of thousands of its members who were executed during the regime of the deposed King Carol.

Uniform Ban Ignored

While General Antonescu had banned all uniforms, Iron Guardists paraded the streets in bright tunics and Sam Browne belts and many women appeared in similar costume.

The Iron Guard has been relatively quiet since its outbreaks immediately preceding King Carol's abdication, but it has become restive since it became apparent that General Antonescu had no intention of turning over important posts to its members.

Ten thousand posters signed by General Antonescu appeared in stores and on the walls of Bucharest, appealing directly to the Fascist Iron Guard, which is blamed for recurring disturbances:

"Forget the desire for vengeance . . . The peasants are starving . . . Choose between work and anarchy . . . I came to power without any organization . . . I came alone. You must give me time to form a plan of action. It may take days. It is a difficult job. I don't sleep. I don't amuse myself. And if anyone can do a better job I will not hesitate to give him my place."

Meanwhile formerly exiled Iron Guardists, fully trained in Nazi doctrine, were reported today to be en route to Bucharest from Germany.

Rumors spread that they would dispute the present leadership of the Fascist Iron Guard in an effort to weaken what opposition there is to the military dictatorship of Premier General Antonescu and to give him atighter hold on the country.

General Antonescu already has aligned his new government with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

It is pointed out in political circles that General Antonescu had Berlin's approval in assuming his present post and that Germany is highly interested in seeking complete order restored.

Border Clashes

BITOLJ, Yugoslavia (at the Albanian frontier), Sept. 12 (AP)—Border clashes between the Yugoslav Army and Albanian irregulars were officially reported after Defense Minister Gen. Milan Nedic issued an order of the day thanking soldiers for valiant action.

He asserted that six Yugoslavs had been killed and many injured.

Unofficial reports said these skirmishes had been going on since May and that there were many more casualties than those mentioned by the War Ministry.

Canadian War Industries Step Up Production Speed

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (CP)—Canadian war industries, augmented by more than $200,000,000 in capital investments, are pouring out an increasing flood of the implements of war for Canada and Great Britain, Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe announced.

The Minister said three large explosive plants, located in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba and costing a total of $38,900,000, are starting to come into production.

"We are entering the period where instead of building we are getting into production," the Minister said. The first explosive plant to be completed, located in Ontario, will come into production Sept. 17, two months and a half ahead of schedule.

Cost of Plants

Others will be producing before the end of the year. The Ontario plant cost $10,300,000, the Quebec plant $19,600,000, and the Manitoba plant $9,000,000.

All these plants have been built by Canada for the British Government and their production will be for the use of both countries.

A shell-filling plant will be ready for partial production in Quebec in November, after which filled shells will be sent to Great Britain. Until then, explosives and shells will be shipped separately.

Mr. Howe described the progress in fitting out ships for auxiliary service with the Navy, in the manufacturing of torpedoes, tanks, corvettes for the Navy, and in the building of automotive equipment, rifles, antiaircraft and antitank guns, aerial bombs, chemicals, and uniforms.

Capital Expenditure

Total capital expenditure on plant and equipment in Canada by the Dominion and Great Britain jointly was given by the Minister as follows: Explosives and chemicals, $58,400,000; armament, $67,000,000; ammunition, $19,000,000; shells, cartridge cases, and fuses, $11,400,000; automotive equipment including tanks, $4,800,000; base metals and aircraft, $62,000,000, a total of $222,600,000.

This capital investment is estimated to add about $800,000,000 annually to the value of production in Canada, directly, exclusive of the supplementary production they will stimulate, the Minister said.

Meanwhile, Canada's war effort is to be encouraged by generous depreciation allowances to firms engaged on manufacture of war essentials for the Government, and machinery to handle applications for write-offs is now ready to function, according to Revenue Minister Colin Gibson.

A complete write-off of capital expenditures essential to carrying out war contracts may be effected in from one to three years. A War Contracts Depreciation Board was recently set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Ontario Supreme Court, and is now ready to operate.

This board will receive applications from firms desiring to take advantage of the depreciation concession and make arrangements for agreement on the amount of depreciation to be permitted.

London Searched For Time Bombs By Engineers

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Hand-picked squads combed London today in search of hidden delayed-action bombs of the type which damaged a corner of Buckingham Palace. Increasing use of time-bombs by the Germans in their night aerial forays over London has made necessary the assignment of experts to the dangerous search—mostly men from the Royal Engineers.

The bombs may lie hidden in debris of a demolished house, or buried 20 feet underground in a backyard garden. No one knows precisely where they are or when they may explode. When they are located, occupants of neighboring buildings are ordered out; the area is roped off and guarded by police. The squad then inspects the scene, fills the crater with earth, covers it with sand bags and awaits the explosion.

The timing apparatus consists of an oxidized plate on which acid commences to operate the moment the bomb is released. The interval between dropping and exploding is timed by a variation of the arrangement of plate and acid.

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"MY STORE" TO MILLIONS

Above are Jessie Wiley Voils, eminent radio speaker and magazine writer, and her daughter Patricia. The other day a fashion article by Mrs. Voils appeared on the "Today's Woman" page of The Christian Science Monitor. A part of the article dealt with some of the distinctive customs and traditions of a great store. With the kind permission of both the publisher and the author, we quote part of the article herewith:

"Less than a block from where I click my typewriter is a beautiful old New York store. I always speak of it as 'my store.' What if my name isn't over the door? Suppose I don't own a dollar's worth of stock. It's mine just the same. I wander through it on my way to the bus. I enter the subway from its Downstairs Store. I browse in its book section. I attend fashion shows there. More than once I've been in the front row at the weekly concerts. At Christmastime that's where I go to hear carols. And if my watch goes on a strike, I just poke my head out of the window for a glimpse of the big clock between the two buildings of the store (summer nights, lighted, it looks like a full moon rising).

"The customs of my store are gracious and friendly. I stopped at the edge of the vast rotunda and looked down at the red, white and blue of 145 American flags hanging there below. Standing there, I thought of the millions living in the twilight of fear, and hatred, and want. People who do not have the protection of those stars and stripes. People who cannot enter a store and purchase clothing without the permission of a dictator.

"I thought of the founder of that great establishment. A man who, because he was free born, was able to rise from an errand boy to revolutionize and stabilize the mercantile business. I remembered words of his that are traced in gold on a marble pillar in that store: 'Let those who follow me continue to build with the plumb of Honor, the level of Truth, and the square of Integrity, Education, Courtesy and Mutuality'."

"My store." One woman wrote these words! But thousands swell the chorus! Thousands of men, women, and children who see in John Wanamaker the symbol of a great American institution, and who express their feelings in two simple words, "my store."

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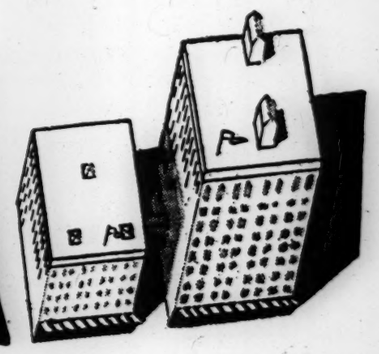


Secrets of Maginot Line Bared on Inspection Trip

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—With all the reasons which required prewar reports of the French Maginot Line to be clothed in a purple haze of mystery now removed by the submission of France, it is finally possible to describe exactly what it was like, and even a few of the reasons why, from a military standpoint, it fell.

I saw it recently from Breisac to Saaregemund, at a time when its machinery was still functioning, its French technical troops still tending its underground engine rooms, its barbed wire and steel tank defenses still intact, its surrounding mine fields still uncleared.

And the astonishing part of this, France's main fighting field, where the fighting was supposed to be met and halted, was that for the most part it was completely untouched and undamaged.

Where it was designed to stem an attack from in front, it was overcome from behind.

Depth of 30 Miles

And where it was supposed to be impregnable it had been pierced by German spear thrusts. Even the supposedly stout and shell-resisting bunkers and pill-boxes had been crumbled in some cases by German artillery and bomb fire.

Accompanying German staff officers who were also seeing it for the first time and intensely interested in its details I spent three days traveling up and down its length along the Rhine and Saare and back and forth through its various zones.

As critics said before the war, it is a defense line of the rigid type which was intended to hold an attack in a particular area. It did have depth, at least in the sense that the distance from its outposts on the Rhine to its supporting artillery positions in the rear was about 30 miles. But it was not designed as a series of defensive positions within which the impetus of an attack could be gradually absorbed with elastic resistance.

It should be thought of as a series of three zones complementing each other. The first zone directly on the banks of the Rhine and Saare was an outpost area. The second, located from 10 to 20 miles in the rear, depending on the contour of the land, was the main defense area, and the third at appropriate distances behind was the heavy artillery support area. The plan contemplated halting the attack in the second area. It was of course understood that under heavy attack certain units might break through, but these were to be met by combat troops on the surface. There were no heavy fortified positions in the rear for such purposes. It was assumed that forces which did break through would be so weakened in the process that they would present no serious problem to the defending combat troops.

Concrete Bunkers Along River

The first outpost area contained only surface works of relatively small size and lightly armed. Directly on the bank of the river was the first series of reinforced concrete "bunkers" or pill boxes. The average one in this front line consisted of a central engine room with three or four fighting rooms all on the same level. They were dug into the raised river bank with their rear entrances behind the earthen dike. Their armament consisted exclusively of machine guns which could cover the river and the French bank. Directly behind them were frequently smaller pill boxes each with a single gun port or turret, but sometimes armed with a light antitank gun covering the road.

About a mile in the rear of this first line were heavier works covering the roads back from the river. These were large enough to contain emergency living quarters inside the works and were more elaborately armed. Each main gun port was equipped to be served either by a double machine gun or an inch and a half antitank gun. The antitank gun was hung from an overhead track on which it could be rolled to the port or pulled back for the swivel machine gun to operate. The machine gun carriers were designed for two such weapons which could be replaced easily if damaged or worn out.

We examined one fort in this area which held out practically undamaged for two days after German units had passed beyond. Its fighting power remained undiminished except that one of its two steel gun turrets had been covered with earth from the explosion of a stuka bomb directly in front. The crew was said to have surrendered following the blast of the stuka bombs. Its guns could be trained on front and flanks but there was a blind angle in the rear.

Between these works on and near the river bank and the main defense line were occasional works covering important road intersections. Here camouflage was utilized to its maximum. Usually they appeared to be harmless houses or shops in a crossroad village.

All of these first area defense works were plainly designed to slow down the attack and give warning of its approach to the main line in the rear. They were within easy range of heavy artillery from across the river and could of course never have held out indefinitely. They were only the outposts.

Deep Underground Works

Far behind these river outposts on the flat alluvial plain was the Maginot Line proper. Hidden in the mountains and forests or winding across high plateau land following the contours was the system of deep underground works where the best of French engineering ingenuity had been given full play to produce what they hoped would be a sure shield for France against any invader. This was the area where garrison troops could in theory live far underground in absolute security for almost indefinite periods of time.

There were endless miles of barbed wire and the upright steel rails intended to stop tanks, and its guns covered every conceivable approach from front and flanks. Here the underground arrangements were all one expected from prewar French publicity. The German officers accompanying us were highly critical of the basic defensive strategy on which the Maginot Line was conceived, and of the tactical concept of underground garrisons untrained for fighting on the surface. And they also contend that in some instances the concrete looked to them as though contractors had not always used the best materials, undoubtedly specified in the contracts. But they had only praise for the guns, machinery, condition and arrangements of the underground works.

Two German spear thrusts had pierced this line, but only after the attack in the rear had isolated it from France and made its resistance futile, and also only after the attack from the rear had drawn the fire of the supporting artillery so that these forts fought without either assistance of ground combat troops to protect the rear of each casemate from troops which had filtered through or from German artillery which should have been kept across the Rhine by the supporting French artillery.

There was no heavy artillery in this line. The guns which were mounted from the turrets of these great fortresses were guns intended to cover an attack at close range within the immediate field of vision of the gun pointers. The well-known French 75 millimeter field gun was the largest weapon mounted in any of these works. And even this was unusual. Most mounted nothing larger than a 37 millimeter (inch and a half) antitank gun, and double machine guns predominated as the defensive weapon.

Some Revolving Turrets

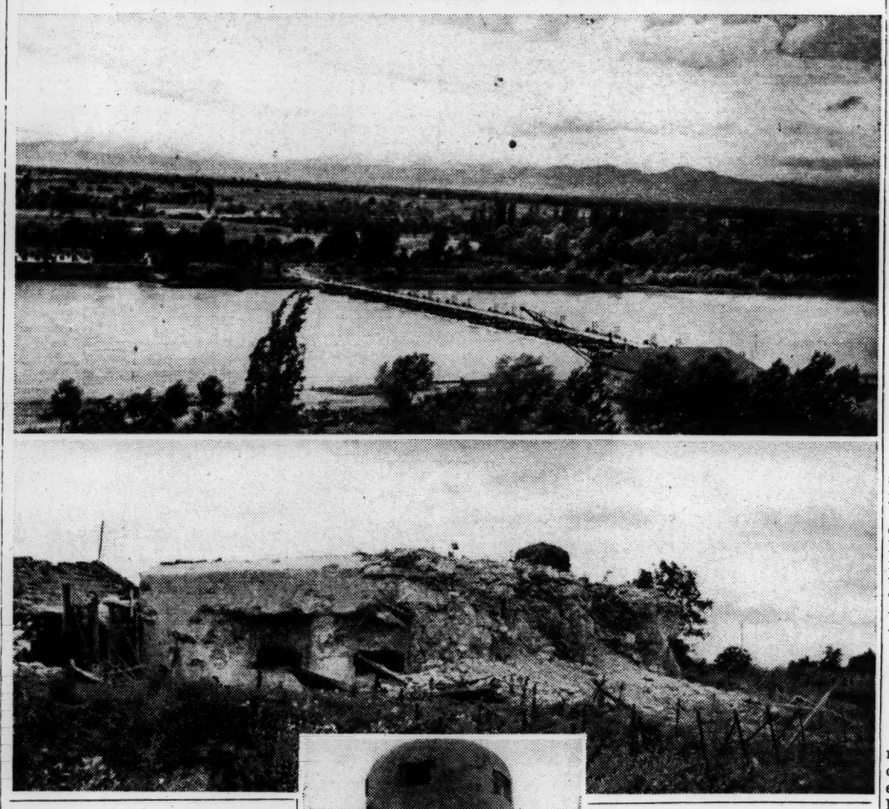
There were a few disappearing and revolving turrets, but they were unusual. In two big works we inspected in detail there was only one elevating turret and a total of only two out of nine which could revolve. The range of fire of the guns in this main part of the line itself did not extend into German territory; in fact, it did not even cover the distance to the French bank of the river.

Where works in this main line were damaged or captured, it resulted from light German field artillery brought to bear on the rear faces of the casemates. We saw none which bore any evidence of having been attacked from in front. As a matter of fact, there was nothing to attack from in front except the steel turret tops projecting above the earth. But each casemate, of those located in open country, had an exposed rear face where the concrete was only a yard and a half thick. This proved oinsufficient for the steady pounding of high velocity German shells which ultimately broke through just as a spike driven by repeated hammer blows would ultimately penetrate concrete of any thickness.

That this happened is not necessarily an indictment of the works or the quality of concrete used. Had the supporting French artillery and ground troops been functioning as intended when the attack took place, the Germans would never have been able to bring their light field artillery into position to attack the rear exposures of the casemates. As it was there was nothing to prevent this maneuver.

The third zone of the line is the least unusual. It was merely an area where heavy artillery was stationed. This involved nothing conspicuously different from previous wars. There were no heavy fortified works in this area. The big guns were carefully concealed in woods or by artificial camouflage, but they were not incorporated in underground works or behind heavy concrete. German officers accompanying us pointed out that from these positions the guns had only defensive power. They could cover the works in the first two zones of the French line, but they were too far in the rear to constitute any offensive threat against German territory.

Where Germans and French Clashed



Along Maginot Line

Upper—Where Rhine was crossed on pontoon bridge. Center—French Rhine bunker after German attack. Lower—How German "flak," or high-velocity gun, damaged French river bunker.

Chinese Destroy Bridge From Indo-China

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 12 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman declared that Chinese troops had blown up the International Railway Bridge on the Chinese-French Indo-China border and "destroyed the line to such an extent as to give the Japanese no avenue of approach" to China.

(Reports from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said that the Chinese troops dynamited and partly destroyed the Laokai Bridge over the Red River, which forms the boundary between French Indo-China and China. The French-owned and operated Hanoi-Yunnanfu railroad crosses the Laokai Bridge. The Japanese have been demanding the use of the railway for troop movements for an invasion of Southwest Chnia from French territory.)

The Chinese Army spokesman said that the French repeatedly yielded to Japanese demands.

Asked what the Chinese would do if the Japanese went into French Indo-China notwithstanding the damage to the railroad, the spokesman said Chinese troops "for self-defense would meet them in Indo-China. This policy won't change."

China Unbeaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—China's "will to resist" Japanese aggression is not only unbroken, but stronger than ever, according to Gen. Chen Hsiao-wei, well-known Chinese military expert, who discloses little known information to explain the slow pace of Japan's invasion.

The latest Chinese tactics of defending by attacking before the Japanese can consolidate a foothold in French Indo-China, is seen here as bearing out the General's reports.

George A. Fitch, veteran Y. M. C. A. secretary at Shanghai, and W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to the Chinese Government, confirm General Chen's charge that the Japanese Army is losing discipline as the war drags on.

Dr. Fitch personally testifies to unbridled lawlessness among both soldiers and officers during more than two months after the occupation of Nanking in 1938. While conditions there have improved, General Chen says the lack of discipline is more widespread than is suspected by the outside world.

"Everywhere the Japanese reach," writes General Chen in the published account of conversations he held with American military officers during a trip to Manila, "lawlessness and corruption have become the order of the day. . . . From the deterioration of that Army, on which Japan's ambitions lie, the chaos in the rest of the Nation may be imagined. Who is to believe then that such a vain, upstart people is fit to destroy a Nation of five thousand years' civilization?"

Denies Armistice Reports

A Nation has not been conquered while its resistance continues and its main armies are intact, the General continues. He counters specifically the rumor that China may be considering an armistice merely because the struggle is hard.

"If by force of arms the Japanese militarists have not succeeded in destroying China's will to resist, how much less will a rumor act upon her conviction of ultimate victory?"

The outside world is slowly realizing that merely because Japan has occupied the major ports, and driven lines into the interior, the war is by no means won. Japan's hesitancy about launching further offensives into the interior, according to General Chen, is due to "inability and want of confidence, not lack of desire."

Japan, even after resorting to drafts "unlimited by age qualifications," has gone "beyond the saturation point of normal capacity" with its 2,200,000 soldiers who have been thrown into the China quagmire. On China's side, General Chen lists "carefully trained fighting strength" at 2,800,000, with 5,000,000 in reserve, not to mention "the huge latent manpower in the vast countryside."

"In this connection," he told Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, American Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, "it may be recalled that, after all, for China her strategic points do not lie along the coast, the rivers, or the lakes, but in the hilly regions west of the Peiping-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railways."

After three years, Japan has been unable to effect "spatial occupation" even in the north. "Linear penetration" has been the limit of advance in Central China. In the South, Japan's campaigns remain in the stage of attacking points, such as Canton, Nanning, and towns along the border of Indo-China.

Relies on Russian Aid

On the crucial question of how China is to obtain war materials, General Chen relies on Soviet Russia and China's expanding ability to manufacture guns and ammunition. Russian aid, he writes, "has far exceeded the obligation" assumed under the pact of nonaggression concluded soon after war began. Continued Soviet help is anticipated, because "an increase in China's fighting power will mean an additional consumption of Japan's military strength."

The European war, with its curtailment of war imports, has actually affected Japan more than China, General Chen declares.

From America, China would welcome more materials, credits, and adoption of a neutrality law permitting the stoppage of war supplies for Japan, as an aggressor, while leaving China free to buy.

Essentially, however, China relies on itself more than on any outside power. General Chen writes in his booklet, "Present Military Problems in China," published in Hong Kong by The Observatory: "From the very beginning it has been clear to the Chinese that their ultimate victory over the invaders will not depend upon foreign military assistance, but upon the vastness of their territory, the energy of their huge population, and the strength of their five thousand years' moral heritage."

Smuts Threatens to Punish South African 'Columnists'

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Premier Jan Christian Smuts last night called the public's attention to certain opposition party members in the Legislative Assembly "who are adopting a view of hostility" toward Britain, and warned that the Government of the Union of South Africa will not hesitate to invoke extraordinary war powers against them.

Persons attempting to stir up anti-British sentiment or hamper South Africa's war effort in any way will be so dealt with, the Premier declared in an address to the Assembly. He said:

"Only yesterday, Britain was South Africa's best friend. Today, when Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle and London is being bombed, members of the opposition are adopting a view of hostility toward her.

"Some members actually seem to hope for a German victory. To sentiments of that sort we can only cry shame."

Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, former Prime Minister and opposition leader, has demanded several times that the Union of South Africa make peace with Germany and Italy, but each time has been voted down by the Union House of Assembly.

Defense Training High in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Vocational training for national defense is shown in a recent survey to rank higher in enrollments in this city in than some entire states.

Two separate programs here, carried on by the Dade County school system and the National Youth Administration, both sponsored by the Federal Government, have a total of 350 students studying subjects related to national defense.

In addition the school board has 135 students enrolled for identical courses under its own vocational training plan.

A report from the Federal Security Administration in Washington shows that Miami has groups approximately as large as the entire enrollment in Georgia, Indiana, Michigan and North Carolina. Florida's total was given as 632.

The school board program includes day "brush-up" courses for skilled workers who have not followed their trades for a long period, and evening extension courses to amplify the training of men already employed.

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U. S.-Canada Start Talks Next Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Forging of an unbreakable defense ring from Arctic Alaska to sunny Southern California will start next week as military and naval experts of the joint Canadian-American Defense Commission begin an inspection of West Coast defenses.

Ending the three-day conferences at the Army War College here, in which over-all Canadian-American defense problems were mapped, the Commission will now study the co-ordination and strengthening of existing American and Canadian defense bases on the Pacific, while laying plans for the establishment of supplementary bases in strategic localities.

During next week the experts are expected to concentrate on the bases already established in Northern California, Oregon, Washington and British Clumbia. The co-ordination of activites between American bases in Alaska and those in British Columbia is seen as a more advanced phase of mutual defense preparations. Following the west coast survey, the Commission will meet again in Boston, Oct. 2, according to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York, Chairman of the American delegation.

Declaring that the two delegations were working in perfect harmony and that great progress on a large number of extremely important defense subjects was being made, Mayor LaGuardia said that Canada might obtain additional defense supplies from this country. Since these supplies would directly and indirectly speed the flow of Canadian war materiel to Great Britain, this transferal of American war supplies is seen here as having a significance beyond North American defense.

The Mayor also quashed rumors that the United States was seeking to obtain air and naval bases on Canada's east coast to supplement those recently acquired from Great Britain on its crown colony of Newfoundland. This was taken to mean that all American defense activity in Canada proper will be a joint affair.

Meanwhile, the War Department gave further indication that its huge army expansion program was continuing to pick up speed. Reports from that department indicate that its arms plant expansion program, estimated at $700,000,000, will soon be inaugurated in a major way. These same reports, which say that sites for many of the 60 plants contemplated are already selected, place the bulk of the expansion between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.

Definite plans, made in conjunction with Army and Navy experts, have now been worked out by the National Defense Advisory Commission for the expansion of the Nation's heavy forging facilities, according to Edward R. Stettinius, head of the Commission's Industrial Materials Division.

In some instances the Government is planning to advance the capital necessary for the additional facilities, while in others the individual companies are said to be in a position to furnish their own capital under the standard form of government contract.

The program, which it is estimated will cost at least $40,000,000, is made necessary by the national defense program's huge requirements in heavy forgings for battleships, cruisers, airplane carriers, destroyers, submarines, tankers, freighters, heavy-caliber artillery and projectiles.

The Navy is currently expanding its gun-barrel capacity at the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, West Virginia.

Canadian Air Course Nears End

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (CP)—First graduates of Canada's air university will be ready to take their places in the fighting forces of the Empire by the end of this month. As they leave, the Canadian schools established under the British Commonwealth air training plan will still be growing in number and in capacity.

Air observers will be the first air crew members ready for action. The first pilots will complete their training about a month later, with the first air gunners moving out shortly afterwards. All will be from the class which entered the first initial training school at the former Eglinton Hunt Club, North Toronto, last April.

Since the opening of that school, air observers have passed through classes, studying photography and mapping, and have taken bombing and gunnery courses, learning how to aim bombs and operate machine guns. They are now in an air navigation school, where they are taught how to pilot the course of aircraft to and from a scene of action.

The pilots go from the initial training school to elementary flying, and then pass to service flying schools for completing their training.

Air gunners leave the Eglinton School for a course in wireless telegraphy in Montreal. On completing that, they put in four weeks at a bombing and gunnery school.

Radio Frequencies To Be Reshuffled

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Federal Communcations Commission announced yesterday that 777 of the Nation's 862 standard radiocasting stations would start operating on new frequencies March 29, 1941, when the North American regional radiocasting agreement becomes effective. The United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba are parties to the agreement.

"The correlated shifting of the frequencies of some 100 broadcast stations in Canada and of numerous stations in Mexico and Cuba will serve to eliminate in considerable measure the long-complained of interference from these sources, and thereby improve broadcast reception in the North American continent generally," the Commission said.

"For one thing, certain obnoxious broadcasting stations on the Mexican border are to be eliminated."

Swan Song of a Senator: Ashurst Bows in Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Henry F. Ashurst, courtly Democratic Senator from Arizona, has bowed to his defeat in his State primaries with a mellowness befitting one who has served among the great and near-great for 29 years.

"The people of Arizona," he told a hushed Senate chamber, crowded with his colleagues who came to pay their respects, "have a right to displace a Senator for a good reason, a bad reason, or for no reason at all; and I should be lacking in frankness, I should be disingenuous if I failed to say that they probably had a fairly good reason for displacing me."

The defeated Senator said he did not know or care how far his opposition to peacetime conscription had led to his downfall at the hands of Ernest W. Macfarland, a young cattle country judge.

Politics vs. Principle

"No man is fit to be a Senator and no man should presume to serve here unless he is willing at any time to surrender his political life for a great principle," he advised his colleagues.

While admitting that it would be "hypocrisy and pretense" to say that he does not regret leaving the Senate, Senator Ashurst said he joyously accepted "the verdict of my party."

"If we are to remain a free people, it is the duty of public servants not grumpily and sourly to accept the verdict of the majority," he observed. Describing the sensation of defeat, Senator Ashurst confided that after the first half hour "there comes a peace and joy that would be envied by the world's greatest philosopher."

"When my present colleagues are worrying about patronage, worrying about committee assignments and about the scorching demands of constituents, I shall, possibly," he went on, "be enjoying the ecstasy of the starry stillness of an Arizona desert night, or viewing the scarlet glory of her blossoming cactus, and possibly I may be wandering through the pertified forest in Arizona."

America Still Great

In parting, the veteran Senator warned his colleagues against the feeling that America is no longer great. "America," he held, "is great because she is good. When America is no longer good, she will no longer be great."

"Moreover," he advised them, "you should not be disturbed by criticism of Congress. When the press or citizens generally criticize Congress, it is the sign of a free people."

His ascent in politics, the Senator attributed to "two great women," one his mother the other his wife. "Without their help and support I probably would have been nothing more than a cipher, with the rim removed," he said.

Senator Ashurst made no reference in his farewell speech to his swerve in position on the 1937 court reorganization bill that led him to nominate himself at the time for dean of a new school—the school of inconsistency.

© Harris & Ewing

Henry F. Ashurst

Senator from Arizona, who celebrated his defeat in the Arizona primary with some good advice to his colleagues in the Senate.

Homes Await Child Evacuees In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12—News of the arrival yesterday of a vanguard of 175 children in New Zealand has added impetus to plans here for caring for evacuated British children, provided they can be shipped from England.

Australia, the first of the Dominions to propose overseas havens for English children for the duration of the war, as a means of relieving the mother country of some of its anxieties, has already received offers of nearly 20,000 homes for youngsters from people all over the Commonwealth. And though the Government originally offered to accommodate only 5,000 children, in view of the long journey involved, the Minister for the Interior, Senator H. S. Foll, recently informed the Government of the United Kingdom that room can be found for thousands more without difficulty.

However, plans to send 500 children under the United Kingdom Government supervision were temporarily postponed early in the summer, and up to the middle of last month only 300 children, dispatched under private sponsorship, had arrived in the Dominion.

Under the scheme which has been prepared in Australia for handling the children, a private home would be assured every child received. Australian residents have nominated over 5,000 children of English relatives and friends. The Boy Scouts' Association has undertaken to place 1,000 in the homes of Scouts all over Australia. Victorian police have informed Scotland Yard that they will gladly receive into their homes any evacuated children of British policemen.

On the voyage out to Australia groups of 12 children would eacn be in charge either of an Australian woman rturning from abroad or a British war widow. Social workers are examining the suitability of every home offered, to insure that the child is placed in the right environment. The Child Welfare departments of the States would allocate children to homes.

Many Australians have signified their wish to adopt English, Belgian and Dutch war orphans. The United Kingdom Government has also considered the extension of the evacuation plan, to permit of these adoptions.

Bar of Americas Add Link To Chain of 'Good Neighbor'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12—One more practical link in the "good neighbor" chain unifying the Western Hemisphere had been forged today when the American Bar Association, through action by its House of Delegates, voted to join the Inter-American Bar Association, recently organized in Washington.

At the same time, seven proposals for curbing subversive activities and foreign propagandists were submitted to the Association's convention delegates by Prof. Karl Loewenstein, of Amherst College, with the recommendation that Congress make them into a "Federal Public Order Act" at once.

His recommendations in brief included:

1. Sharpen the provisions against sedition, sabotage and espionage.

2. Suspend and dissolve anti-democratic parties, groups and associations even when camouflaged as cultural and social groups. The "clear and present danger" criterions of the Supreme Court should be modified, in that anti-democratic tendencies should be sufficient for repressive measures.

3. Prohibit militarization of political parties or groups; include legislation against wearing of uniforms and the showing of foreign symbols and flags and against drilling with arms or without arms except by authorization.

Curb on Free Speech

4. Curb excessive use of the freedom of public expression, when used with malicious intent, for disparaging democratic institutions or for incitement to hatred and contempt of some classes of the population like Jews, bankers and Freemasons, because dissemination of racial discord was always the foremost weapon of "fifth-column" activities.

5. Prohibit propaganda inciting to disaffection among the armed forces of the State.

6. Enforce loyalty of public officials toward the State which they serve.

7. Closely supervise organs, particularly of the foreign language press, which show bias in favor of anti-democratic policies. Under preservation of the due process of law, such periodicals should be compelled to reveal the sources of their income. And direct or indirect financial support of such organs should be punishable unless authorized. The importation of anti-democratic material from abroad should be prohibited.

In a further dealing with America's defense emergency, Francis Biddle, Solicitor General of the United States, warned the Criminal Law section that more concentration of powers had to be granted to the chief executive of a democracy in time of war and even in time of preparation for war.

'Ballad for Americans' Hits

"Out of the cheating
Out of the shouting
Out of the murders and lynchings
Out of the windbags, the patriotic spouting
Out of uncertainty and doubting
It will come again
Our marching song will come again

Simple as a hit tune
Deep as our valleys
High as our mountains
Strong as our people who made it
For I have always believed it
And I believe it now
And you know who I am
Who are you?
America"

There's a simple patriotic thrill to this stirring peroration of La-Touche-Robinson's "Ballad for Americans" which has just been done by Decca with Bing Crosby, the Ken Darby Singers and Victor Young's Orchestra. For other things there are its half sung, half spoken style using direct American "lingo" that appeal and sentiments that every American will heartily subscribe to. It is no wonder, therefore, that performances of the "Ballad" are what vaudeville called a "natural" and that professional artists want to do it. It is immaterial whether Bing Crosby or Decca wanted to do it except to say that a good rendition has been achieved. Bing's natural style is well adapted to the role created on the air last season by Paul Robeson and he is ably assisted by chorus and orchestra. The disks are neatly packaged in a "cabinet" style album.

Review of Recordings

Popular

Decca has released another excellent bit of "Americana" in the album of Dixieland Jazz by Bob Crosby and his Dixieland Band. Dixieland is the style pioneered by the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, a pre-World War orchestra which brought up the style from New Orleans where it was heard by small units in cafes and on river boats. Bob Crosby's outfit keeps the Dixieland torch capably burning today. Dixieland would be called slightly "corny" (old-fashioned, super-exaggerated) now, yet from it developed many of the jazz tricks of today. All of the tunes in the Dixieland album are "classics" of jazz, time-tried standard numbers, some of which have been, and will be, swung again and again. The "newest" items here are Johnny Mercer's "Dixieland Band" and "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea," a tune which lends itself well to Dixieland treatment. At more frequent intervals "Sugar Foot Strut," "Muskrat Ramble" and "Royal Garden Blues," other album tunes, are heard. Also included are the rarely-heard items like "Come Back Sweet Papa" (whose second chorus is absolutely the "tops" in Dixieland style), and "Smokey Mary," a fast "jamming" version in which the Bauduc percussion and Haggart string bass maintain a remarkable beat. Here is an album which is headed for the "collector's item" classification and will afford fanciers of band styles many hours of listening.

Bing Crosby is heard in two typical and good Decca versions of the new popular, "Can't Get Indiana Off My Mind" and an "oldie," "I Found a Million Dollar Baby"; Ella Fitzgerald turns out a nice easy indigo "Gulf Coast Blues," coupled with an easy "Deedle-De-Dum"; the Moylan Sisters, Peggy-Joan and Marianne, juvenile singing team of the radio, are good harmonists, but still have the slightly sharp and piping voices of childhood, in versions of "A Lazy Lack-a-Daisy Melody" and "Little Sweetheart of the Valley." For Casa Loma fans is an easy riding version of "Jimtown Blues," a copy of the Trumbauer Varsity version, paired with "Biz Bad Bill Is Sweet William Now."

Larry Clinton's Orchestra makes its entry, in the first Bluebird disks we have heard, with "Bolero in Blue," an easy-paced macabre-tinged version, and "Shades of Twilight," based on the Schehezazade theme; Earl "Father" Hines contributes some nice medium-paced jive in "Call Me Happy," coupling with it an indigo slow-paced "Blue Because of You"; Glenn Miller, king of the "juke boxes," does an easy-paced "Crosstown," paired with a much better slow-paced version of "What's Your Story, Morning Glory"; Charlie Barnet is heard in an easy-paced indigo version of "I Don't Want to Cry Any More," paired with "Pompton Turnpike," a medium-paced description of a spot in Jersey where the jive is good.

Fats Waller is well heard in two Bluebird sides, "Stop Pretendin'" and "Hey, Stop Kissin' My Sister," which are more notable for their closing "all out" band choruses, while Dinah Shore sings nice versions of two "oldie" favorites—"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" and the blues, "How Come You Do Me Like You Do?"

Duke Ellington shows what distinctive arrangements he can make of two populars, "My Greatest Mistake" and "At a Dixie Roadside Diner," in a Victor label, while Leo Reisman, who hasn't been heard recently puts the Park Avenue style on easy versions of "Ferry Boat Serenade" and "Now I Lay Me Down to Dream."

Classical

Margaret Speaks, soprano of the radio, is well heard in her second Victor Red Seal disk that we have heard, in three ballads—Johnston-Coate's "A House Love Made for You and Me," and two shorter songs, Millay-Nordoff's "Serenade" and Pearl-Klemm's "Sounds."

A Columbia album that reached us too late to be included in our last review was Mozart's Symphony No. 38, in D major, the so-called "Prague" symphony (K. 504), played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor. Three records. This is a most solemn symphony for Mozart, denoting, according to biographers, the transition from the carefree youthful days to one touched with melancholy and disillusionment. The first two movements reflect this, though the final one is the typical bright Mozart. A good album.

N. J. National Guard Ordered Mobilized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12—Mobilization of the New Jersey units of the Forty-fourth National Guard division other than the Forty-fourth Tank Company and the 119th. Observation Squadron at their respective armories on Monday next for induction into the Federal service was ordered by Gov. A. Harry Moore today. The Governor also authorized formation of the New Jersey Guard as a home defense force of about 4,000 to serve locally, while the New Jersey Guard is absent for field training in the Federal service. Organization of the home guard must be sanctioned by Congress, which has before it now legislation to that end.

New York Is Ready To Enforce Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Plans for registration of the 750,000 of New York City's young men estimated as eligible under the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military selective service bill are so well advanced they could be put into effect immediately on the signing of the measure, according to Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Director of Selective Service for New York City.

With the approval of Mayor La Guardia, Colonel McDermott has enlisted the co-operation of Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick and other municipal department heads to utilize existing city machinery. Playing prominent roles in the set-up will be the Board of Elections, the Departments of Education, Public Works, Sanitation, Police and Fire and the Bureau of Statistics.

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Buffalo, City of Industry, Homes and Culture, Works for U. S. Defense

'Beautify Buffalo' Campaign Starts in Yards, Keeps Going

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—If you want to get people to take pride in their city, launch a front-yard beautification campaign-contest. Buffalo saw such a campaign this summer, and such raking and planting and mowing and furbishing it never did see before.

With the slogan "Beautify Buffalo," a campaign to make the city's front yards into "living billboards" for advertising the city was begun on April 4 under the sponsorship of the Buffalo Evening News. Now, the campaign over and the $600 prizes distributed, citizens are looking back at the results achieved.

Every section of the city was eligible, for the prizes were to go, it was announced, not to the most ornate displays, but to those in best taste; those which effected the greatest improvement, and those which bettered the neighborhood the most.

The campaign caught on like a string of firecrackers. The Junior Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to lend a managerial hand. The Boy Scouts, 8,000 strong, made city beautification into a series of "good turns daily." Three of the city's large community organizations, the central committees of the Polish, German and Italian groups, backed the drive.

Businessmen, women's clubs, garden clubs, architects, the firemen and the police all joined in the enthusiasm. With the coming of warmer weather, enthusiasm was transformed into actual work on the front yards. Somehow the campaign spread right past the front yards and the Park Department, for instance, began sprucing up the city's smaller parks which had been somewhat neglected.

Architects and garden clubs offered free advice. Men and women trooped to the neighborhood hardware stores for rakes and shovels, seeds and bushes. The idea of "floral billboards" to advertise Buffalo was discussed at various regular civic meetings. Melvin H. Baker, President of the Chamber of Commerce, stressed that with this campaign Buffalo was becoming more than ever beautiful and artistic enough to merit the title "Munich of America."

As June warmed into July, individual instances of the drive caught general attention. One group of Boy Scouts had taken a vacant lot and were making it into a park. One hundred eighth grade pupils of School 63, it was discovered, had set this record amongst themselves: 98 had beautified lawns, 11 had planted trees, 52 had planted gardens, 40 had set up bird houses, others had helped to paint porches and lawn seats.

Mayor Invites Travelers To Visit Buffalo

By Thomas L. Holling
Mayor of Buffalo
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12 — Greetings to the people of America from Buffalo, "The City of Good Neighbors."

I am glad of this opportunity to tell the readers of The Christian Science Monitor some of the things that make Buffalo one of the great cities of the world.

Buffalo is the eighth largest industrial center in the United States. In recent years this industrial concentration has become of even greater importance because of the centering here of a large portion of the nation's aviation industries. Hand in hand with the development of aviation has come the development by the city, in cooperation with Federal agencies, of one of the finest airports of the country.

Notwithstanding its great diversity of industries, Buffalo has been remarkably free from all types of labor disputes in the past three years, in fact it ranks first among all American cities in the peace and harmony that exists between its capital and labor.

Port's Tonnage Value

No other city in the United States offers a location so central from the standpoint of rail transportation that residents of 150 leading cities may reach it overnight. In addition to air and rail transportation, the port of Buffalo today is the greatest fresh water port in the world in value of tonnage, handling an average well over six hundred million dollars a year.

Buffalo is the center of a broad network of international highways extending into the deep south and north to the scenic wonders of our good friend and international neighbor—Canada. Here, also, is the crossroad of the great highways connecting the East and the West.

Buffalo is also the center of a region rich in historic lore—having the recently restored forts of Niagara, Erie and Queenston within a brief driving distance of the city.

Buffalo is the principal gateway to Canada. Within a half hour drive from downtown Buffalo is the greatest scenic wonder of the continent—majestic Niagara Falls, the awe of the American tourist and the Mecca of newly-weds the world over.

Yes, Buffalo is the center of a vast and marvelous vacation land, but in addition to being a fine city to visit—it is also a fine city in which to live and work. Literally practicing in its everyday life its slogan, "The City of Good Neighbors," it has excellent educational institutions and cultural advantages second to none.

Kleinhans Music Hall—the gift of a prominent Buffalo citizen—just completed at a cost of $1,500,000, is an outstanding example of our cultural advantages. This modern building, dedicated to use by music lovers will accommodate all types of musical events in palatial surroundings at a cost within the easy reach of all.

Half of the homes in the City of Buffalo are single family dwellings, the largest percentage of which are owned by the occupants. Such facilities as the Municipal Stadium, Offerman Baseball Park, an ice hockey rink in the new Convention Hall, and municipal swimming pools, (of which Buffalo possesses more than any other city of its size in the United States), make Buffalo exceedingly attractive to the recreation-minded visitor.

It might be trite to say that Buffalo is a city that has everything, but the phrase is the only one that truly expresses the facts.

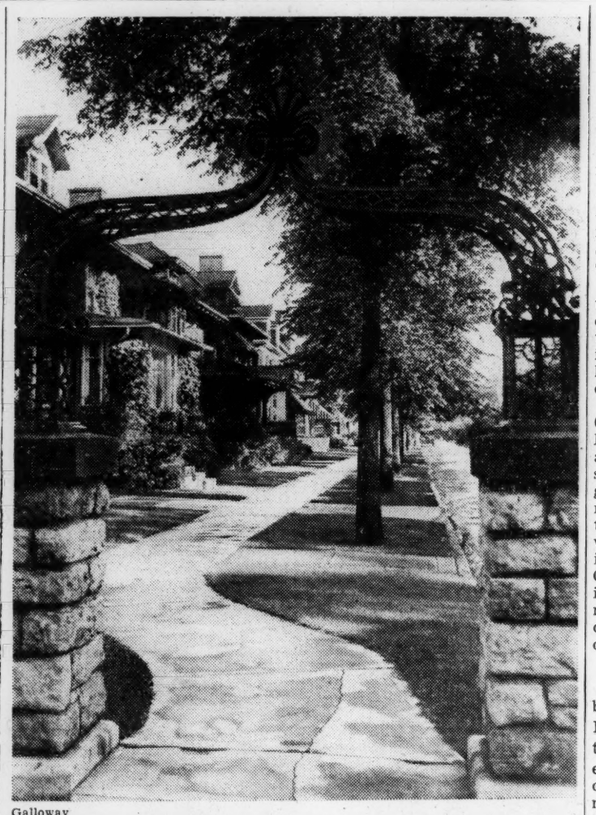
Beginning with the opening of our new $3,000,000 Memorial Auditorium in October of this year, we will possess a public meeting place that will put Buffalo in the front row of American cities having complete and fine convention facilities. This new Convention Hall seats 15,000 people in the main auditorium with additional meeting rooms accommodating from 50 to 2,000 persons each. Facilities are complete, including railroad sidings and exhibition halls for every type of event.

Buffalo will rapidly become the convention city of the East. Fine, modern hotel accommodations feature ample room capacity for large conventions and preclude rate raising at convention times.

Cool Summers

Buffalo's climate is an attraction in itself, having four months of June weather. It is always cool and comfortable in summer time, which makes a visit to our city doubly pleasant for those accustomed to less temperate climates.

On behalf of Buffalo and its citizens, I would like to extend to all of you a cordial invitation to visit our City. A guest register in the Mayor's office at the City Hall awaits your signature and it will give me a great deal of pleasure if you will come up and sign it. It contains the names of many people famous in modern America and we would like to add yours to the list. You will find Buffalo to be all that I have said it is—a friendly city in which to visit or live—offering every cultural, educational and recreational advantage. We look forward to having you visit us.



Galloway

Attractive Residences Abound in Buffalo

Above is Argyle Park, one of the better residential streets in the Queen City. Buffalo is proud of its scores of tree-lined thoroughfares.

Kleinhans Director Stresses Need for Music

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In this hurried world of today there is need for the relaxation of music and for its uplifting effect on men's lives, in the opinion of Mrs. Fred D. Corey, for many years a Buffalo social and civic worker and Chairman of the Board of the Touraine Hotel.

Mrs. Corey is assisting to bring that music nearer to every citizen of Buffalo, for she is director of the city's spacious and modernistic new civic edifice, the Kleinhans Music Hall, which will be completed by Oct. 1.

The management of this $1,500,000 building, which will house the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra and be a temple of music for singing societies and symphony groups of every class, creed and race in the city, is the newest task undertaken by Mrs. Corey, who has completed a term as president of the Twentieth Century Club and, among other activities, is a member of the Citizens Committee of the Children's Court and of the Foster Home Department of the Children's Aid Society.

Makes Good Neighbors

"Good music makes good neighbors; it makes all the world akin," Mrs. Corey said, in explaining the objectives behind the project. "The greatness of peoples is often expressed in music. We may not like what certain nations are manifesting outwardly at the moment, but music will show the innate goodness of a people.

"Consider the great hymns of Germany. They show a high-mindedness, which again may triumph in the German race. There is a common bond to be found in the music from many nations. Here in Buffalo we know that. I hope that Kleinhans Music Hall will be patronized by all classes and types of peoples, that they will come to think of it as their musical home."

Buffalo needs definitely to consolidate its musical interests in one central place, Mrs. Corey stressed. The opening of the music hall, which will allow German and Italian singing societies, choral groups and ensembles of every sort the use of its facilities, will give the people of Buffalo a tremendous opportunity to educate themselves in music, she added.

Mrs. Fred D. Corey

Director of Kleinhans Music Hall and President of the Touraine Hotel, who is active in children's aid and women's club work.

How It Came About

Mrs. Corey then told the story of the Hall's inception. It appears that Mr. Kleinhans, a clothing executive, had no special musical aptitude. His wife, however, was very musical. One evening at a dinner party he expressed the wish that he could give back to the people of Buffalo the happiness which Buffalo had given him. Later, his will gave his fortune, after his wife's passing, for the building of the Hall.

Where values had shrunk, a Public Works Administration loan was obtained to supply additional necessary funds. Today the great building, shaped after the best acoustical and functional designs, built of wyandotte honey-brown brick interspersed with wynona limestone, is nearly ready for "house warming."

Modern lighting and air-conditioning is provided in the large auditorium, which will seat 2,850, and in the smaller chamber which seats 800. The main stage is designed as an "open throat" to assure good hearing, and the great hall has no pillars to mar the view, while its ceiling is built in "waves" for better sound travel.

In an Unusual Position

Mrs. Corey is perhaps the only woman director of a civic music hall in the world, but she holds that woman has a definite responsibility in furthering music. It is the women, she says, who have the time and opportunity first to feel and then to call men's attention to the uplifting effect of music.

This isn't Mrs. Corey's first adventure in music. Perhaps her most cherished was in singing hymns and nursery rhymes to her two daughters, now aged 10 and 12. More recently she has been one of the directors of the Music Settlement School where young pupils with definite talent, but meager resources, may receive a musical education free of charge or for a nominal sum.

"I hope the people of Buffalo will cherish this edifice," Mrs. Corey added. "I hope that they will love it for the fact that it serves them as they serve it. You know, the thing you give the most to is the thing you love most."

Co-operative Cuts Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"We work for the user and not for the seller," declared A. L. Bibbins, president of the "GLF," in his breeze-swept office in the Chamber of Commerce Building here.

Such, it appears, might be the slogan of the "GLF," which is rated at the top of feed manufacturing co-operatives and purchasing co-operatives, and that figures as one of the largest farmers' co-operatives. "GLF" stands for Grange League Federation, and that phrase is a short way of saying that this co-operative is formed by the National Grange, the Dairymen's League and the Farm Bureau Federation — all farmer organizations.

The "GLF" was formed in 1920 for the processing, distributing, manufacturing and purchasing of farm supplies, in order to give the farmer a better price and profit. The farmer-owned organization has now extended its activities throughout New York State into New Jersey and through the northern tier of Pennsylvania towns.

Its plants here, and in Albany, N. Y., South Kearney, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., as well as in smaller outlets in other localities, do an annual business of $50,000,000, according to Mr. Bibbins, and its services reach 125,00 farmers. The Buffalo plant, receiving grain and milling by-products, makes from 100 to 125 carloads of dairy and poultry feed daily.

Through this co-operative, feed, plants, seed, fertilizer, insecticides, paints and other items used on the farm may be secured. To take the grain department as an example, farmers purchase there 900,000 tons of feed a year.

Through the three farm organizations, 33,000 American farmers put their money into this co-operative; and each of the three elects three directors apiece. Four other directors are elected by farmers. Annually, according to Mr. Bibbins, profits are passed on to the farmer-members. This year, patronage dividends amounted to $1,500,000.

Time was, when a farmer would buy five sacks of this feed and that feed and mix it up at home with a scoop shovel. Now the "GLF" does the mixing, does it better and does it cheaper.

Women of Buffalo Learning How To Use Leisure Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Buffalo women today are really learning how to make use of their home leisure time, thanks to the Buffalo Home Bureau.

This Bureau, said to be the world's largest, with 25,000 members, is teaching them how to employ the hours gained through the use of electrical appliances and other drudgery-saving machinery. It is teaching them to make homes more beautiful, to cook better meals, to read better literature and to clothe themselves better and more economically.

The Buffalo branch of the Home Bureau system, which is to be found in many cities of New York State, is headed by Mrs. Sidney Kennedy, assisted by Mrs. Katherine Norton Britt. The county helps to finance Bureau endeavors by matching "dollar for dollar" private funds spent. Cornell University, through its extension course program, sends trained leaders to teach the women who sign up for the Bureau courses.

A variety of interesting projects is introduced into these courses. A course in sewing, for instance, taught how to make a pair of men's pigskin gloves for the small sum of 50 cents.

In another course a group of women furnished a whole house—unit of the Lakeview housing project, two bedrooms, livingroom, dinette and kitchen, for $123. To accomplish this they repainted furniture, made curtains by hand, and shopped for bargains in Buffalo stores.

Hundreds of visitors came to view the finished project; hundreds offered to buy the entire set of furnishings. The Bureau women proudly answered: "Just attend these courses that we've been to and you'll learn how to perform such magic yourselves."

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Busy Buffalo Lives Up to Its Slogan of 'The City of Good Neighbors'

Lake Port Builds Firmly For Prosperity of Future

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There's a heart-warming kind of optimism in Buffalo today, and it springs from something beyond industrial recovery, although that is brightly in evidence. This optimism concerns America's future as a unified nation with a civic conscience Buffalo's recent history, its citizens feel, bodes good for the future.

This year Buffalo set out with a new slogan: "The City of Good Neighbors." The people here feel they merit this slogan. They have proved to themselves, they contend, that a city can be highly industrialized and still have a vigorous civic consciousness. They have proved to themselves that in the face of world strife, citizens of American, German, Polish and Italian birth and descent can live and work in unity and co-operation. That this can be achieved in Buffalo, they feel, indicates that it can be achieved elsewhere in the nation.

Naturally, other facets of this lake port manufacturing city's individuality may first meet the visitor's eye. Go down to Buffalo's waterfront and see that it stretches 37 miles, two thirds of which is developed into piers, canals, wharves and grain elevators, and you will readily believe that Buffalo is the "greatest fresh-water port in the world in value of tonnage." The mammoth array of grain elevators signals that it is the first flour-milling city of the world.

Visual Proof

Sight-seeing the Niagara frontier from Lackawanna through Buffalo and on to Niagara Falls and the steel furnaces, chemical plants, rubber works and airplane factories will tell you without statistics that you are within one of North America's most vital industrial areas.

Statistics will add that Buffalo's manufactured products are valued at nearly $500,000,000 a year; that its wharves annually handle 20,000,000 tons of goods worth $600,000,000. The annual output of the Buffalo-Niagara Metropolitan District, including Erie and Niagara counties, was set at $758,704,330 by a 1935 census.

Behind the bustle of cranes and furnaces and whirring wheels, however, stand the city's people who guide their metropolis. These people are proud of their recent achievements.

There is a great Polish colony on Buffalo's East Side and along its Broadway. There is a big German colony in the "fruit belt" section, and there is a sizable Italian colony. Yet the wars of Europe have produced few divisions within this city of Americans. Each of these racial groups has a central federation which represents it. Uniting all of these federations, however, is the Central Council of Polish, German and Italian Organizations which coordinates the activities of 150 different groups.

Buffalo helps along its good neighborliness with music. A musical get-together is usually a friendly get-together, and Buffalo has plenty of these, for it is a musical city. It has just completed the Kleinhans Music Hall, the gift of a clothing merchant who left his entire fortune toward the building of this structure where all citizens might enjoy the best in music.

Buffalo also has—or did have—a Federally-assisted symphony orchestra. When the organization lost its Federal status due to curtailments in Washington, public assistance came to the rescue and enabled it to carry on.

First Steam Grain Elevator

Buffalonians also practice good neighborliness toward their Canadian friends across the Niagara River. Until the new passport requirements went into effect for Canadians, you could tell a Canadian holiday in Buffalo simply by observing the number of Canadian cars and persons in Main Street. Citizens on the American side returned the courtesy by making a habit of shopping in Ontario cities and towns.

Buffalo's lake port prestige increased when Joseph Dart built here the first steam storage and transfer elevator. The railroads came in the 50's and thereafter, up from Pennsylvania, across New York State, down from Canada. With the Civil War, closing of the Mississippi further boosted Buffalo's shipping status.

Soon, however, occurred far-off events which might have brought depression and stagnation to the city. In Canada, Montreal and Vancouver were developed as ports. Far to the south, the Panama Canal had cut the continent in two. Westward, the lumber industry dwindled. Buffalo lost ground as a port.

Then, almost overnight, Buffalo hitched its wagon, or its power wheels, to a new star and became an industrial city. That star was Niagara Falls, a piece of potential good fortune which had gone almost neglected.

In the 1850's, a hydraulic canal had been dug which finally made use of the waterpower of the Niagara River for turning factory wheels. Waterpower was not transformed into electrical power until about 1881, when the Brush Electric Company installed an electric generator and produced enough current to light 16 arc lights in the streets of Niagara Falls. Such a feat was so unheard of that excursions were run to see the phenomenon.

Came further enterprise and experiment, however, and finally, in 1896, electric wires were strung 20 miles from Niagara Falls to Buffalo and the current pulsed through them. The days of cheap power for Buffalo industry had arrived, and those days have continued ever since.

Industrial Diversity

Today Buffalo's manufactures employ more than 239,000 persons. Highly diversified, they cover 80 per cent of the different industrial lines recognized by the United States Census Bureau. Among them are 18 shops and assembly plants where more than $63,000,000 worth of automobile bodies and parts are turned out. Steel plants at Lackawanna carry on a $122,000,000 steel and rolling mill production. Chemical and allied industries manufacture over $100,000,000 worth of products annually.

While the city is becoming a growing truck terminal, Buffalo has 11 trunk line railroads which handle nearly 21,000,000 tons of goods annually. Steam transportation employs 15,000 persons and another 15,000 in associated occupations.

Buffalo's geographical good fortune includes a vast sales market. Within 500 miles live 70,000,000 people. More than 80 per cent of the net income of the United States is embraced by this market territory. Eighty per cent of the country's merchandise and 80 per cent of its automobiles are sold within that territory. In a transportation sense, 150 cities, more than half of those of the United States, may be reached overnight by railroad or in four hours by airplane.

Buffalo, while fourteenth city of the United States in population, according to the 1940 census, is eighth city of the nation industrially. Small wonder that, with its diversified industries and location in America's biggest buying belt, Buffalo did not sink so deep in depression years as did some cities.

Take the elevator to the top floor in the new City Hall or some other equally high structure and look over this city of nearly 600,000 persons. Below one sees a port through which raw and finished goods flow in both directions—grain from western wheat fields, iron ore from the Lake Superior region, limestone, sulphur, sugar, lumber. From the east flow manufactured products, machinery, tools, coal from Pennsylvania, cement, petroleum.

Looking down from this high perch, one can see harbor piers and slips protected by a four-mile breakwater, said to be the longest in the world. The grain elevators loom large, clustered together like flour bins. There in a slip is a three-funneled lake passenger vessel, steam up, ready to leave for Detroit. Dimly visible out in the lake is a long, low freighter coming in, laden with ore.

Look northwest, and the long shore, extending as far as the eye can see, is Canada. Closer to hand is the high-girded Peace Memorial Bridge, one of the first monuments to be dedicated to international peace, connecting Buffalo and Fort Erie, Ontario. This bridge, opened in 1927, carries annually approximately 2,000,000 automobiles and 3,700,000 passengers between the two countries.

For the broad thoroughfares and parks one may thank Joseph Ellicott. Mr. Ellicott ended up by building his own home in near-by Batavia, because his native village wouldn't let him throw Main Street out of line to make room for his house. Fortunately, however, he left behind his ambitious plans for his native hamlet, and they were well drawn.

City Proud of Trees

Buffalo citizens wax eloquent over the city's trees. "Most magnificent elms in America," they will tell you, and stress that the city itself owns 300,000 elms, or one tree for every two citizens, besides thousands privately owned. One avenue is named Elmwood. Buffalo once lost status as a lumber port; now trees play a more beautiful role in the city.

Buffalo is well equipped for the cultural education of its citizens. Besides a new music hall, there is the Albright Art Gallery with its constantly changing collection of modern sculpture and paintings. There is the Museum of the Buffalo Historical Society with its colonial exhibitions, its early American glassware and its Iroquois Indian collection. There is the Buffalo Public Library with 600,000 books to loan, and the Grosvenor with 300,000.

Education is also well provided for. There are 83 elementary schools, including seven giving special attention to the handicapped; eight academic, one general, one technical and five vocational high schools. The approximate annual enrollment is 90,000 pupils.

For higher education, there is Buffalo University, which has just celebrated its ninety-fourth year and is generally recognized as a pioneer in progressive education. There is also a State Teachers College and other private institutions.

Today Buffalo is looking hopefully ahead. Quite recently its borrowing power was almost at the vanishing point, due to earlier excessive spending. It had to dump its relief problem into Erie County's lap. However, as times get better, it hopes to accelerate its forward march. The City Planning Association, for example, has blueprints now for taking over the marginal lakefront district and making a park residential area out of it.

Milton J. Washburn

An Aerial View of Buffalo's Great Harbor

Buffalo has 37 miles of waterfront, more than two-thirds of which is developed. It is one of the greatest fresh-water ports in the world in value of tonnage.

See Need of Air Defenses In Vital Buffalo District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—When the United States Army begins to allocate an adequate number of anti-aircraft guns to vital sectors of the United States, it should not neglect Buffalo, for, it is held here the Buffalo-Niagara Frontier area is a particularly priceless piece of industrial North America.

The area referred to extends from Lackawanna on the south up through Buffalo and north to Niagara Falls, which is both a Canadian and United States city.

In this general area are located a host of defense industries. The Curtiss aeroplane division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation has been working steadily for months filling orders for the United States Army and Navy and for the British Government.

The same can be said for the Bell Aircraft Corporation, makers of the famous Bell Airacuda and Airacobra war planes. The Irving Air Chute Company, makers of parachutes for many nations, has its headquarters in Buffalo.

Beyond these makers of actual war weapons stands an equally vital and valuable phalanx of industrial concerns turning out every sort of secondary and basic material. The Niagara Frontier contains the "key industries" of steel, lumber, grain, rubber and chemicals.

Production figures on actual defense weapons manufactured are not easy to obtain. Most factories keep "mum." Newspaper and other business sources, however, declared that the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's plant will share in $120,000,000 worth of new defense orders and that the Bell Aircraft Corporation has an estimated $125,000,000 worth of orders today

It also was reported that the B. F. Goodrich Company was going into the production of artificial rubber on a scale perhaps sufficiently large to warrant plant expansion. The steel companies were said to be booming with secondary orders.

Ordnance officers from the Rochester district headquarters charged with the procurement of America's weapons, have visited Buffalo plants, gauging their ability to produce weapons for defense, assessing their personnel, counting the steps necessary for changeover from ordinary production to defense orders.

Not to be forgotten in any defense estimates are the Frontier's chemical and allied industries which make annually nearly $100,000,000 worth of goods and products. The du Ponts have a rayon and a cellophane plant in Buffalo. General Plastics, the National Aniline and Chemical Company and Semet-Solvay have plants, and there are linseed oil and petroleum refineries.

Buffalo has been an aviation center from the earliest days of the development of that form of transportation. Its skilled workmen, trained in furniture and automobile plants, attracted the first Glenn Curtiss factory in 1914. During the World War, more than 14,000 men and women were trained or employed at the Curtiss factory.

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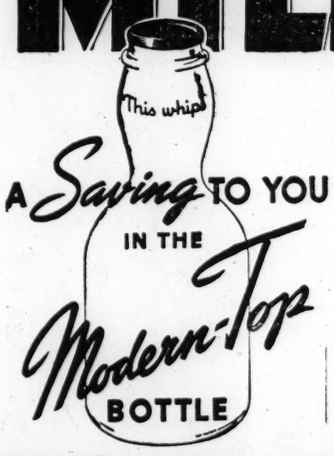

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The Home Forum

Log to the Rock

4:10 A. M.—A gray light on the pavements and a flare of saffron in the east, where the sun will come up over the Jeffery Avenue prairie. It is good to see a sunrise once in, say, fifteen years.

In this gray coolness, the bicycle glides soundlessly and effortlessly. Might it be so all day! But the filmy moon and the last struggling stars are fading into a cloudless sky. It will be hot, later on.

Truck drivers docilely halt at through streets, yet empty of traffic, and heave their burdens forward again when a light turns green. Not a policeman in sight, yet the law prevails.

* * *

5:30—On Southwest Highway, with the shadows of the wheels stretching far across the concrete. So far no wind; but now, as at a signal, it begins—southwest, six miles. For ten minutes one runs as before, thinking to ignore it. But there are to be ninety-five miles of this, and presently we halt, reverse the rear wheel, ride on in easier gear.

7:30—We have passed Joliet, and eaten a second breakfast. The sun has arrived, definitely. We cross a high bridge over the Illinois, and on the far slope find seven Friendly Indians, with blankets on their handlebars and tall feathers in their caps. "Hi-ya!" pipe six treble voices and one bass, as we pass. For ten minutes we think about that—Starved Rock our destination, this Indian country, the Illinois River, Friendly Indians. It fits together.

* * *

9:00—Channahon, and a spot of shade under an elm tree. Eleven miles of bad pavement behind us, broken concrete, asphalt patches, gravel spilled from trucks which stream endlessly from the stone-crushing plant at Rockdale.

The sun is bearing down very well. One wishes for a handful of cabbage leaves to line one's cap; failing that, we pick elm leaves and tuck them in.

9:45—Nearing Morris there are new cedar poles, without wires, lining the highway. A line gang must be somewhere about. Presently a sign—Men Working—then the truck, unreeling two copper strands. Later, two linemen, tying in. They are wearing white pith helmets. A sound idea; but I wonder what Slightly and Fearnot would say?

* * *

10:00—Morris, and lunch at a roadside stand. I take off my cap and elm leaves shower across the table. The proprietor, he tells every customer, has been a father since 7:20 that morning; I have to ask him twice for a glass of water, and he gives my dessert to a bakery wagon driver three tables away.

After lunch, the bakery driver questions me about my bicycle. I retaliate with questions about where to cross the river for Starved Rock. "Don't cross it," he advises me. That seems odd, and contrary to my map. He confers with his helper. "No, stay north of the river. You'll run into terrible hills if you cross."

West of town, a farmer's barn flaunts a sign:

Eat Valley Farm Butter
Painted with soy bean paint

Don't think I'd like it.

1:45—Farmers are harvesting. I stand and watch a reaper, spinning slowly through an oats field. The scene has beauty and enormous significance. Why don't newsreels show more shots like this?

The richness of this valley grips the imagination. In spite of scanty rain, corn stands shoulder high and the fields stretch for miles along the highway. I find myself chanting as I pedal, "The valleys stand so thick with corn that they laugh and sing."

Near Marseilles the road, halfway up a hill, runs close to the river, offering a clear view across to the woods high up on the opposite wall of the valley. Green, green, blue water, green, green. One understands the reluctance of river-bottom dwellers to leave their lands, enriched by recurring floods.

* * *

3:10—I have just left Arthur and Ben. I found them under a shade tree, two young bicyclists who had left Chicago at two this morning, determined to make Starved Rock in one day. They had heavy bicycles, mountains of camp equipment, a flat tire, and—no tire tools.

I repaired the tire. They were appreciative. "And do you know where we could get the refund on this?" It was an empty half-gallon root-beer bottle which topped their heap of equipment, tied on by a string. Throw it away, I suggested. No, they would try in different towns for a while yet. "Maybe we'll see you at Starved Rock."

4:05—Buying canned tomatoes, I asked the grocer where to cross the river. "Don't," he said. "You'll run into hills." His wife disagreed. "The park is south of the river," she said. "Hills or no, he'll have to go where the park is, won't he?" The grocer was convinced. I was convinced. The map is right.

* * *

Beside a hedge, I opened the tomatoes, got spoon and salt shaker from my tool bag. That shaker! I had thought it fine business when I bought it, but it seals imperfectly. Eight grains of salt in the shaker, the rest loose among my tools.

I cross the bridge at Ottawa and run another ten miles within arm's reach of the river. Here come the rangers' wooden signs, carved deep and inlaid with yellow paint. Starved Rock State Park. Sulphur Well. Salt Well. Skeleton Cave. Hennepin Canyon. We have arrived.

Here, too, are the hills, winding and steep, which prompted three persons today to route me to some other destination that I might escape them. I dismount and walk up.

* * *

9:00—Sundown, and the last sounds one hears as he drops off to sleep: A car radio. A whippoorwill tuning up, and the nasal twang of a locust. Footsteps outside, a flashlight across my window, and a voice—"This cabin is taken, but I can put you up over here." The whippoorwill whistles again and I idly count the times—forty-five, eleven, eighteen, twice. Erratic bird.

The light and the sounds fade; the light comes again and the bird songs resume, but they are different birds. It is morning.

6:00 A. M.—Leaving the lodge, I see a half-gallon root-beer bottle set up on a fence-post. Arthur and Ben, wherever you are, good-morning, and a pleasant day to you.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHALFONT ST. GILES": *A Wood Engraving by Dorothy M. Fairley*

IT WAS in the year 1665 that John Milton left London to live for a few months in "a pretty box" which his friend Ellwood had found for him in Chalfont St. Giles. The village, with its red-tiled cottages, its old, square-towered church, its wide sunny spaces and placid pools, must have been well known to the poet before that date for, after leaving Cambridge, he lived for five years in the little, scattered village of Horton which was within a ride of the Chalfonts.

Milton's cottage, the only one of his homes now remaining, stands on the left of the main street in a garden full of flowers. In the low-roofed parlor, so small and so dark, Ellwood read the manuscript of "Paradise Lost," at his request, and here it was that the plan of "Paradise Regained" was first thought out.

Late Apples

Late apples on forgotten trees
Are flavored with a strange delight;
Sweeter than grapes of Celebes
Late apples on forgotten trees
Bring visions of Hesperides—
Dreams half-remembered after night.
Late apples on forgotten trees
Are flavored with a strange delight.

LUCILLE EVANS

"Eternity, not time"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN IS NOW and forever at home in God's spiritual universe, wherein is included unlimited good. This true man is our real, our only selfhood. Mortals see limitation everywhere, expressed in sin, sorrow, failure, fear, and loss. But this false sense of things begins to yield as we turn wholeheartedly to God, whom Jesus taught us to call "our Father," and claim our birthright in His divinely sustained spiritual creation, the realm of reality, to which access may be gained here and now.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, asks the question (p. 468), "What is Life?" And she answers it, in part, as follows: "Life is divine Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit. Life is without beginning and without end. Eternity, not time, expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity. One ceases in proportion as the other is recognized."

Christian Science is practical in daily affairs, in great and small emergencies. The true concept of life as spiritual, reflecting Life, God, helps one to approach the problems of daily living from the standpoint of spiritual dominion. He who keeps appointments punctually, whose habits manifest order and self-control, expresses qualities of great value in a world wherein much seems to be confused and uncertain. But such qualities, to be effective, must be based on something higher than mere planning, with a schedule reckoning so many hours in a day. For dominion over time, we must look beyond time, lift our thought to Spirit, and grow receptive to the teachings of the Master, Christ Jesus, which show freedom to be based on knowledge of Truth.

Let us approach each day with prayer for more unfoldment of good, for more love, more enlightenment, both for ourselves and for all. Whatever the present situation may seem to be, may we know that the power of everlasting Love is at hand to illumine our thinking, to strengthen right resolve, and to enable us to master every pressing sense of lack, fear, or burden. As the light of spiritual understanding brightens our consciousness, it will be found that the phantoms of false belief begin to fade away, giving place to spiritual ideas, better methods, better health, and a better sense of order.

Longing for justice to be established, we realize that we must be just in our own thinking. A true sense of justice may check our frequent complaints that we have "no time," and help us to cease wasting time. In other words, as we loose the shackles of time-limits by right thinking, we shall find achievement in every right direction easier, because Truth leads us to use, not time, but eternity. In Revelation (10:5, 6) we read that the angel which stood "upon the sea and upon the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, and sware by him that liveth for ever and ever, . . . that there should be time no longer."

What can set limits to right thinking? Thought which is in harmony with God, good, maintains a sense of peace even in the midst of war. Why should not spiritual thinking stop war? Would not greed, revenge, misunderstanding, pride, and envy soon be destroyed were everyone humbly seeking to express the Master's concept of Life as God, good?

Good is opposed to evil, as is light to darkness. But in the realm of good there is no hatred; neither are there any grudges, regrets, dishonesties, unclean or cruel mental pictures. Infinite intelligence is not hurried or impatient. Still less is it paralyzed or incompetent. To divine Mind there is no frustration; and we may assure ourselves that wherever there is seeming obstruction to good, prayer can reveal opportunity to prove the power of God.

Recently a Christian Scientist experienced the power of right ideas to dispel the sense of gloom caused by hearing repeatedly suggestions of a continuation of war. Sitting in church, with this suggestion ringing in her thought, she found herself gazing at Mrs. Eddy's words referring to Jesus printed on the wall before her: "His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate" (Science and Health, p. 44). The familiar words stood out as if radiating light.

Instantly, the thought of Jesus' healing ministry which was crowned by those three days of victorious work, brought a sense of inspiration. Fear and depression vanished. In the tomb, Jesus found his great opportunity. If earth is falsely telling us of sorrow, failure, loss, and death, let us remember those three days' work, whereby Jesus rose from the grave, glorified. Let us think of the power of his resurrection, and of how the Gospel message has lived on through all the centuries until, freshly illumined by the truths of Christian Science, it is here now to comfort, inspire, and empower all who turn to Christ, Truth. What a triumph of "eternity, not time"! Let us begin where we are to reaffirm Life's ever-presence, working out the purpose of eternal good, dispelling limitation and revealing immortality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Season of the Country Fair

ALWAYS RIVERTON FAIR day is the very apex of the spectacular year. Today Nature was putting on the greatest fair of all. The committee must be jubilant over such weather. Crackly as the air was now, it would be hot under the tents by noon.

The mile of road between Four Corners and the fair ground was already a-buzz with traffic. Most of the cattle had been driven over the afternoon before, but now and then a truck bearing a beautiful, bisque-colored Guernsey bull, a fine stallion, or squawking pens of White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons, passed us.

The whole countryside was converging toward the fair. Just so in olden times husbandmen had gone in processional to cast their offerings of fruit, flesh, and flower before their own divinities of the harvest. How deep rooted the need to give praise, to relax in festival making, after the long toil of planting, tending, and gathering the crops! The village fair serves a more basic purpose than the mere exhibit and exchange of produce, the annual swapping of agrarian triumphs and disasters. It is symbol of man's indissoluble partnership with the earth. . .

The fair grounds are opposite the village store and already at half-past eight we find a good-natured frenzy of preparation. Carnival tents are going up. Barkers are beginning to bowl tentatively their blankets and kewpie dolls. The rattle of the shooting gallery, tooting of auto horns, clatter of voices, mingle with lowing of cattle, cackle of hens, whinny of horses. . . .

Greatest show, of course, the crowd. Many of them, neighbors living but a few miles apart, really visited with one another only on Riverton Fair day. Now they gossiped, complained about the too dryness of the summer and the too earliness of the frost, but opined that on the whole they hadn't come off so badly. . . .

If we had a Vergil or a Herodas, he might do justice to our Riverton Fair. He might sing the mooing cows and crowing roosters, the jewel-tinted exhibits here in the fruit and vegetable stalls, the all-pervasive smell of apples. He might celebrate, too, the glittering jars in the canned goods section, with their preternaturally perfect pears and beets and asparagus tips; and the tempting rows of pies and cakes, of cookies and crullers on the baked goods counter.

Yes, he might even make mention of the doilies and bedspreads, the beaded bags and crocheted gown yokes, in the fancy-work tent. There was pathos in those innumerable stitches, those punchings and French knottings. From Penelope forward and backward such things have been the home woman's supreme attempt to express herself.—From "Eden on a Country Hill," by RUTH CROSS. (New York: Kinsey.)

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

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The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Mozart's Unique Achievement

WHY IS IT that the purely musical thinkers so seldom succeed in opera, and, conversely, that the purely operatic thinkers are rarely successful in the symphonic field? One reason is that the approach of the symphonic composer to his task differs profoundly and fundamentally from the approach of the operatic composer to *his* task. Roughly speaking, it is the difference between the point of view of the novelist and the dramatist. The former tells his story by a leisurely narrative method, unrestricted by limitations of time or space, and at liberty to make any apparent digressions he pleases, so long as they contribute, however indirectly, to the general mood and structure of his book. The latter has no such freedom. He must tell his story in a series of crises, in which he gives you the words and actions of a group of people during certain crucial moments in their lives. Correspondingly, the symphonist is thinking in terms of the prevailing mood of an entire work, while the operatic composer must occupy himself primarily with the mood of a given moment or situation. . . .

The operatic composer is concerned with *here* and *now*; the symphonist is concerned with life in retrospect, its contours softened, its colors mellowed, its implications pondered and understood. He says his say in measured terms, in a more or less formal arrangement, because he has the leisure to do so. He is the poet philosopher; the other is almost the poet journalist. Small wonder, then, that two such opposite temperaments and musical points of view seldom exist in the same person. . . .

An apparent exception to this rule is Wagner, who wrote exclusively for the theater and whose music is as much played on concert programs as that of any symphonic writer, including Beethoven. But Wagner, I think, survives in concert through his invention of the leading motive. Almost any given scene from one of his music dramas may contain six or eight of these motives, all short, and all interwoven with such consummate mastery that he is able to follow the pace and changing moods of a dramatic situation and at the same time convey the *illusion* of thematic development. Consequently, when his music is played in concert it sounds like symphonic music, although, strictly speaking, it is not. The reason why the Wagner phenomenon is not more common is that, in order to use the leading-motive system successfully, a composer must have Wagner's genius for inventing short, unforgettable themes. Up to now, no other composer has had that particular brand of genius.

As a matter of fact, the only composer I know who has, with complete success, bridged the gulf between the operatic and the symphonic composer is Mozart, who was equally at home in the theater and in the symphony. And since it is generally conceded that every rule needs at least one exception to prove it, I shall elect to leave Mozart unexplained. —From "The Well Tempered Listener," by DEEMS TAYLOR. (New York: Simon & Shuster.)

„Ewigkeit, nicht Zeit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER MENSCH IST jetzt und immerdar in Gottes geistigem Weltall, das das unbegrenzte Gute in sich schließt, daheim. Dieser wahre Mensch ist unser wirkliches, unser einziges Selbst. Die Sterblichen sehen überall Begrenzung, ausgedrückt in Sünde, Leid, Mißerfolg, Furcht und Verlust. Aber dieser falsche Sinn der Dinge beginnt zu weichen, wenn wir uns von ganzem Herzen an Gott wenden, den uns Jesus „unsern Vater" nennen lehrte. Auch lehrte er uns unser Geburtsrecht in Seiner göttlich erhaltenen geistigen Schöpfung, dem Reich der Wirklichkeit, das uns hier und jetzt zugänglich ist, beanspruchen.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" wirft Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die Frage auf (S. 468): „Was ist Leben?" Und sie beantwortet sie u. a. wie folgt: „Leben ist göttliches Prinzip, Gemüt, Seele, Geist. Leben ist ohne Anfang und ohne Ende. Ewigkeit, nicht Zeit drückt den Gedanken des Lebens aus, und Zeit ist kein Teil der Ewigkeit. Das eine hört in dem Verhältnis auf, wie das andere erkannt wird"

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist in großen und kleinen Notlagen im täglichen Leben anwendbar. Der wahre Begriff vom Leben als geistig, das Leben, Gott, widerspiegelnd, hilft einem, an die Probleme des täglichen Lebens vom Standpunkte geistiger Herrschaft aus heranzutreten. Einer, der Verabredungen pünktlich einhält, dessen Gewohnheiten Ordnung und Selbstbeherrschung bekunden, drückt Eigenschaften von großem Wert in einer Welt aus, in der vieles verworren und ungewiß zu sein scheint. Damit aber solche Eigenschaften wirksam seien, müssen sie auf etwas Höheres als bloßes Planen gegründet sein, das mit so und so viel Stunden im Tage rechnet. Um Herrschaft über Zeit zu gewinnen, müssen wir über die Zeit hinausblicken, unser Denken zu dem Geist erheben und empfänglich werden für die Lehren des Meisters Christus Jesus, die zeigen, daß Freiheit auf Erkenntnis der Wahrheit gegründet ist.

Laßt uns jedem Tag mit Gebet um mehr Entfaltung des Guten, um mehr Liebe, um mehr Erleuchtung für uns und für alle entgegengehen. Was auch die gegenwärtige Lage zu sein scheinen mag, wir können wissen, daß die Kraft der ewigen Liebe gegenwärtig ist, unser Denken zu erleuchten, rechten Entschluß zu stärken und uns zu befähigen, jeden drückenden Sinn des Mangels, der Furcht oder der Last zu meistern. Wenn das Licht geistigen Verständnisses unser Bewußtsein erhellt, wird es sich zeigen, daß die Gespenster falscher Annahme zu verschwinden beginnen und geistigen Ideen, besseren Verfahren, besserer Gesundheit und einem besseren Ordnungssinn Raum geben.

Wenn wir uns danach sehnen, daß Gerechtigkeit herrschen möge, erkennen wir, daß wir in unserem eigenen Denken gerecht sein müssen. Ein wahrer Sinn der Gerechtigkeit kann unsere häufigen Klagen, daß wir „keine Zeit" haben, zum Schweigen bringen und uns helfen, keine Zeit mehr zu verschwenden. Mit andern Worten, wenn wir durch rechtes Denken die Fesseln der Zeitbegrenzungen lösen, werden wir finden, daß Vollbringen in jeder rechten Richtung leichter wird, weil uns die Wahrheit leitet, nicht von der Zeit, sondern von der Ewigkeit Gebrauch zu machen. In der Offenbarung (K. 10, 5. 6) lesen wir: Der Engel, der „auf dem Meer und auf der Erde" stand, „hob seine Hand auf gen Himmel und schwur bei dem Lebendigen von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit, . . . daß hinfort keine Zeit mehr sein soll".

Was kann réchtem Denken Grenzen setzen? Das Denken, das mit Gott, dem Guten, übereinstimmt, bewahrt im Kriege einen Sinn des Friedens. Warum sollte geistiges Denken dem Kriege nicht ein Ende machen? Würden Habgier, Rache, Mißverständnis, Stolz und Neid nicht bald zerstört sein, wenn jedermann demütig danach trachtete, des Meisters Begriff vom Leben als Gott, das Gute, auszudrücken?

Das Gute ist dem Bösen so entgegengesetzt wie Licht der Finsternis. Aber im Reiche des Guten gibt es keinen Haß, auch keinen Groll, kein Bedauern, keine Unehrlichkeiten, keine unreinen oder grausamen Gedankenbilder. Die unendliche Intelligenz ist nicht hastig oder ungeduldig. Noch weniger ist sie gelähmt oder inkompetent. Für das göttliche Gemüt gibt es keine Vereitelung; und wir können versichert sein, daß überall, wo das Gute scheinbar gehindert wird, Gebet eine Gelegenheit enthüllen kann, die Macht Gottes zu beweisen.

Neulich machte eine Christliche Wissenschafterin die Erfahrung, daß rechte Ideen die Kraft haben, einen Sinn der Traurigkeit, den das Anhören wiederholter Suggestionen von der Fortdauer des Kriegs verursacht hatte, zu vertreiben. Als sie in der Kirche saß und diese Suggestion in ihrem Denken nachhallte, blickte sie auf und las an der Wand Mrs. Eddys Worte über Jesus: „Seine dreitägige Arbeit im Grabe drückte der Zeit das Siegel der Ewigkeit auf. Er bewies, daß Leben todlos, und daß Liebe der Meister des Hasses ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 44). Diese wohlbekannten Worte traten hervor, als ob sie Licht ausstrahlten.

Augenblicklich brachte der Gedanke an Jesu Heilungswerk, das durch jene drei Tage siegreicher Arbeit gekrönt wurde, einen Sinn der Erleuchtung. Furcht und Niedergeschlagenheit verschwanden. Im Grabe fand Jesus seine große Gelegenheit. Wenn uns die Erde fälschlich von Leid, Mißerfolg, Verlust und Tod erzählt, sollten wir an jene drei Tage Arbeit denken, wodurch Jesus verherrlicht aus dem Grabe stieg. Laßt uns an die Kraft seiner Auferstehung denken und daran, wie die Botschaft des Evangeliums durch alle Jahrhunderte hindurch fortlebte, bis sie, durch die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft von neuem beleuchtet, jetzt hier alle, die sich Christus, der Wahrheit, zuwenden, ermutigt, inspiriert und mit Macht ausrüstet! Welch ein Sieg der „Ewigkeit" über „die Zeit"! Laßt uns, wo wir sind, beginnen, immer wieder die Allgegenwart des Lebens zu bekräftigen, das den Zweck des ewig Guten ausarbeitet, Begrenzung vertreibt und die Unsterblichkeit offenbart.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1940 ☆☆R

Boston Schools Reopen With Decreased Roll

Children flock back to buildings which have been thoroughly renovated during summer.

School days—with the old-fashioned "three R's' of readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic—but with geography taught from newspapers and blackboards instead of slow-changing textbooks—came to Boston today as the public schools opened their doors to an estimated 120,000 youngsters.

Never in more than 15 years has such a small enrollment been expected by Boston school authorities. Reduced immigration, migration of families to the suburbs and the rapidly declining birthrate are reported the main causes of the downward trend, which has been unbroken since 1933, when 137,521 pupils were registered in the schools.

A corps of 4,500 teachers will greet the young folks, as compared with 4,611 last year. Few if any new appointments are expected now if enrollment is as small as anticipated.

First big holiday of the school year is scheduled for Sept. 24, when the youngsters will be turned loose for the entire day to view the American Legion parade. Boy Scouts are also being excused upon request of parents for other days of the Legion's National Convention, so they may serve as messengers.

The youngsters return to 284 school buildings renovated, repaired and touched up at a cost reaching approximately $500,000. Forty-one buildings have had their exteriors and interiors painted. About 15 others have new floors and new electric wiring. Some have new furniture. Roofs have been strengthened; new plumbing has been installed. Ten buildings have been re-roofed and something has been done to every school building in the city.

Some 28 schools yards have been resurfaced with asphalt to give a play area suitable for roller skating and other recreational activities, in an effort to keep children off the streets. A huge number of windowpanes has been replaced. This item alone was $31,000 last year.

Indicating further decreases in enrollment in future years, Superintendent Arthur L. Gould's advance estimates show the greatest shrinkage this year in the lower grades, the least shrinkage in the high schools.

Only 51,000 youngsters are expected in grades one to six, as compared with 53,784 at the end of September last year. Contrasting with this drop, about 31,950 are looked for in the high and Latin schools as compared with 32,153 last year.

Outstanding exception to decrease in the lower grades is in the kindergarten, where enrollment is expected to rise several hundred to a new total of 7,000. This is due to changes in regulations for enrollment, Superintendent Gould pointed out.

For the second successive year there is no entering class at Teachers College, which accounts for a drop from 183 to 160 enrolled there this year. Total enrollment for the city should reach 126,000 as compared with 123,924 last year. It is interesting to note that last year official advance estimates placed total enrollment at 126,400, a figure far higher than events confirmed.

Hub Advertising Club To Hear Legion Chief

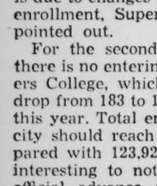
"Americanism and National Defense," will be the subject of an address by Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, opening the Fall luncheon season of the Advertising Club of Boston on Sept. 17 in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler.

Other guests at the luncheon will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of the American Legion Convention Corporation; Harold P. Redden, Executive Vice-President; Frank E. Samuel, National Adjutant.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair this afternoon and tonight; Friday fair with scattered cloudiness; continued cool; lowest temperature tonight near 50; rising temperature Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly and northwest winds.



All New England: Generally fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; rising temperature Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to north and northwest winds and scattered to broken clouds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	65	New Orleans	64	81
Chicago	46	62	New York	58	64
Denver	51	71	Norfolk	60	68
Kansas City	47	66	Philadelphia	56	62
Los Angeles	56	83	St. Louis	45	65
Miami	78	91	San Francisco	63	73
Minneapolis	37	63	Washington	53	72

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 12.
B—Maximum, Sept. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:15 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday, 9:49 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:29 p. m.

One More Day of Vacation for Him

By a Staff Photographer

Kindergartener Frank Small of St. Botolph Street

Frank's slightly older playmates are peering at him through the fence of the C. C. Perkins School, St. Botolph and Cumberland Streets. Frank is too small for grade school, but starts kindergarten tomorrow. He was photographed as he took his doll, Ellen, in a baby carriage to the Perkins School yard, where the older children peered at him through the iron fence of the school yard during morning recess. Classes began (and vacation ended) for the older pupils today.

Astronomers Hear of Sun's Effect on Radio

Radio listeners who have wondered why they can get certain stations in the evening but are unable to get the same stations during daylight hours had an explanation today from Harlan T. Stetson, astronomer and research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who delivered a paper on the effects of the sun upon radio transmission at the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society at Wellesley College.

"The carrier waves on which the broadcast programs are transmitted, while completely absorbed in the sunlit sky, begin to increase in intensity as the sun goes below the horizon," Dr. Stetson explained, in a talk which marked the beginning of the astronomical gathering.

At his laboratory in Needham, Mass., Dr. Stetson said, measurements of radio signal strength showed that from shortly after sundown until past midnight the intensity of signals increases more than 600 per cent. This is the first and most pronounced effect of the radiation of the sun upon the electrical conditions of the upper air 100 miles high, Dr. Stetson said.

When allowance is made for the effect of the sun's rays on radio transmission, he continued, it was discovered on nights when there were huge solar disturbances marked by sun spots, that on some other part of the earth where the sun was still shining, radio reception was also much weaker than normal. When the sun is more tranquil, Dr. Stetson said, such as during the time when sun spots are scarce, the strength of the same radio waves is well above normal.

In specific instances, such as the great sun spot disturbances of last Easter, Dr. Stetson said, the outbreak of the spots was followed by brilliant displays of the Northern Lights, or Aurora Borealis, and was marked by a complete blackout of radio communication.

A statistical study of ten years, Dr. Stetson concluded, showed that in advance of the occurrence of bright auroras, radio reception is above normal for nearly a week, the best reception generally occurring about four days before the auroral display. Two days after the aurora the radio reception is poorest, and nearly a week elapses before normal reception conditions return, he said.

Masonic Grand Lodge Installs New Secretary

Frank H. Hilton, of Belmont, was elected and installed as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, at the quarterly meeting of that organization in the Boston Masonic Temple late yesterday. He was unanimously elected for the remainder of the calendar year, succeeding the late Frederick W. Hamilton, and was installed by Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master.

Delegates from the Masonic Lodges in China that are under jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, attended the meeting, and spoke optimistically of the position of the fraternity there.

Primary Campaign Heat Rises; Kelly Reads His 'Inaugural'

Political debates are growing hotter and voter interest is rising as the Massachusetts primary campaign draws closer to the Sept. 17 voting day.

A bitter verbal skirmish is being staged between Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, over conduct of non-competitive Civil Service.

Replying to a Dever charge that non-competitive examinations have been secretly given to Republican favorites of the Saltonstall administration, Mr. Lupien branded the Dever attack as "political hot air." The Civil Service chief said he had authorized 21 such examinations, 17 had been given without his authorization under statute or Civil Service rule, and that public reports had been made of these tests.

Charges, Counter-Charges

Immediately, Daniel J. Doherty, campaign manager for Mr. Dever, returned the fire by insisting the Lupien barrage against Mr. Dever "reveals the intense interest of the Republican Administration in the outcome of the Democratic primaries." He interpreted the Lupien statement as proof that Governor Saltonstall, "through a department head, has attempted to control a Democratic primary contest and thus secure the nomination of a weak Democratic ticket."

He inferred that the Saltonstall Administration was furnishing the money to Francis E. Kelly, Mr. Dever's Democratic opponent "for repeated radio broadcasts and other expensive campaign purposes."

Meanwhile, Mr. Kelly at rallies in Springfield and Westfield last night sharply criticized both Mr. Dever and the Governor.

He adopted the novel procedure of reading what he said would be the opening of his January inaugural speech as Governor. By this method he predicted his own election by more than 200,000 votes and warned that he would hold the 1941 Legislature in continuous session through 1941 and 1942 until it adopted a measure reducing from 65 to 60 years the eligibility age for old-age assistance.

Council Contest Fireworks

Perhaps one of the hottest of the fights for Executive Council is that in the fifth district where Daniel H. Coakley (D) is seeking a fifth term against seven other candidates. Joseph Lee, member of the Boston School Committee, one of the opponents, has attracted considerable interest through his advertising in which he said, "Fifty years of Coakley is enough." While the other candidates are busy campaigning via radio and rally Mr. Coakley is sitting by confident that the split field will once again prove an advantage to hm.

The other candidates are seeking to obtain unity, each endeavoring to have the opponents rally around himself.

American Astronomical Society Meets

Wide World

Notables at Session at Wellesley College

Left to right, they are Dean B. McLaughlin, Secretary; Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley, and Robert G. Aitken, President of the Society.

Aliens Warned To Hurry Up Registration

Federal officials threaten to close 10 stations in Boston—So far only 23,000 have acted.

Federal officials in Boston today threatened to close 10 stations now open for registration and fingerprinting of aliens unless noncitizens hastened to comply with the Federal law, and promised at the same time strict prosecution of those who fail to register before Dec. 26.

Peter F. Tague, Postmaster of the Boston postal district, said registration and fingerprinting of the 145,000 aliens in Boston was at such a slow pace that clerks in many of the stations throughout the district were idle. Closing of the stations would leave only the station in the Federal Building in Boston open for registration.

Reminder of the six months' jail sentence and the $1,000 fine set as penalties for those failing to register was issued by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts.

Announcing that a "strict policy of prosecution of aliens who fail to register" would be followed, Mr. Brandon pointed out that only 23,000 of the City's aliens have registered since Aug. 27.

In the City's effort to co-operate in the work, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today the first two of a series of foreign language meetings whereby aliens in Boston may acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Registration Act. In addition to Mayor Tobin's and Fire Commissioner William R. Reilly's exposition of the law, audiences at the East Boston High School on Thursday evening, Sept. 19, and at the Michaelangelo School, Sharter Street, North End, Friday, Sept. 20, will be tendered a program of entertainment.

This entertainment will be provided by the Boston WPA Band and the Commonwealth WPA Band, the Mayor said, with a program of Italian songs by the Back Bay Community Chorus under Emelia Giardini; La Tarantella, danced by members of the North End Community Chorus, and a patriotic finale.

Study Being Made Of Massachusetts Public Safety Law

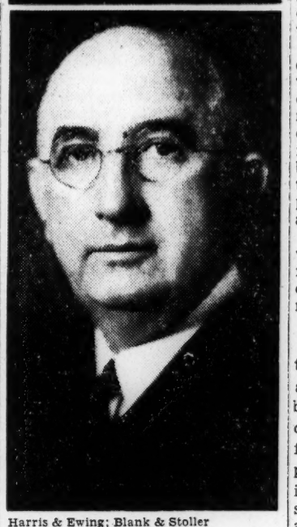
A thorough study of Massachusetts public safety laws for the purpose of recommending legislative changes to strengthen them as part of the State's defense program is being made by the State Commission on Inter-State Cooperation, under orders from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, it was learned today.

Many of the public safety laws regarding protection of life and property were established many years ago and some State leaders feel amendments may be necessary in light of present conditions.

The Commission is considering whether persons licensed to carry firearms should be required to submit to finger printing, a proposal which has been defeated in the Legislature several times.

The Commission is also studying laws regarding sabotage and those designed to prevent the outbreak of fires and to combat fifth column activities.

Bank Speakers



Harris & Ewing; Blank & Stoller

Joseph E. Perry
Massachusetts State Commissioner of Banks, and

Myron F. Converse
President of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Feeney Seeks Explanations On Race Bills

A demand that Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Boston, Speaker of the House, announce publicly why the House Rules Committee never reported out a bill requiring horse and dog race tracks to turn over to the State $1,000,000 illegally collected for excess "breakage" from bettors was made today by John L. Feeney of Cambridge, ardent racing foe.

Mr. Feeney pointed out that directly after the Supreme Judicial Court decision on July 28, 1939, declaring the tracks had collected excess "breakage," he filed the bill calling for the tracks to turn over to the State the $1,000,000 involved. Although a $1,000,000 stream clearance program was adopted by the Legislature, thus necessitating the raising of that sum, Mr. Feeney said the Rules Committee to which his bill was referred, failed to report out the measure, and that it died by "strangulation."

He added that "many members of the 1939 Rules Committee, including yourself, are seeking renomination and re-election. I believe it eminently proper at this time to request you, as Chairman of this Committee, to state precisely the reason or reasons for the failure of the Committee to report out the Feeney bill for consideration by the House. . . . Obviously, if no proper reason existed for strangling the Feeney bill, those responsible hardly merit re-election."

'Dead-End' Courses In Schools Are Hit

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 12 (AP)—Education Commissioner Bertram E. Packard expressed belief in a comunication to school officials today that "it is surely poor economy to place too much stress upon courses which lead only to a dead end after they are completed."

Specific reference was made to commercial studies in Maine's secondary schools where, he said, "more than six times as many pupils graduate than can possibly secure positions each year."

"Obviously," Mr. Packard added, "these courses should be limited in scope to that group of students needed for commercial positions after graduation, and this type of work should be supplanted by other work of a vocational character which might more readily meet the needs of youth after completing their secondard school training."

Mr. Packard said statistics showed that there were far greater opportunities for youth in the industrial field than in the endeavor "which in the past absorbed so many of our youth in what is known as 'white collar jobs.'"

Action by Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced today the appointment of state defense committees for newspapers and radio. Composed of editors, publishers and radio station executives, the committees will be concerned with keeping the Connecticut press and radio "free from subversive propaganda."

Patriotic Note Struck As Banks Group Meets

Telling his auditors they were "defenders of a key position in the greatest conflict yet waged by mankind," Joseph E. Perry, State Commissioner of Banks, assured members of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, gathered at their twenty-third annual meeting, in the New Ocean House, Swampscott, today, that "the deposits in our banks not only represent the life blood of our commerce and the sinews of our military defense, but they also provide the motive power without which our Government and our educational, religious, and philanthropic activities would fail."

Addressing the opening meeting this afternoon of sessions which will continue through Saturday morning, Commissioner Perry at once struck a patriotic note and a warning.

"Our conceptions of human freedom to live and work and play and worship are challenged from without and from within," he said. "It may be difficult to determine which of the two attacks—external or internal—is the more dangerous, but there is ample evidence that the external attack alone cannot prevail if our internal defenses are sound.

"The quickest road to downfall would be for our people to lose faith in the integrity and efficiency of our form of government or economics.

Economic Future

"To an amazing degree, probably to an excessive degree, our lives are built around a core of effort to better our individual economic condition and safeguard the economic future of ourselves and our dependents. If we should lose faith in the effectiveness of the banking system to safeguard our efforts along these lines, the resulting collapse would be more dangerous than the attack of any foreign foe."

Also taking his cue from the times, Myron F. Converse, president of the Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank and president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, emphasized the stability of mutual savings banks and the vital need for thrift in the present emergency. He declared deposits of the mutual savings banks of the Nation this year had reached the record figure of $10,500,000,000, distributed among 15,500,000 accounts.

Charles C. Handy, president of the Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank and president of the Savings Banks Association, stated that Massachusetts savings banks had gained over $10,000,000 in deposits during the past nine months.

"During this period of great uncertainty," he said, "our banks have retained the confidence of the people and it is conservative to say that at least every other person in Massachusetts has a savings bank account."

Mr. Handy emphasized the heavy tax burden now borne by real estate in Massachusetts and urged savings bank officials to "work collectively with other organizations to lessen this burden."

Speaking of the relation of savings banks to the defense program of the country, he said: "Savings banks are the great reservoirs into which pour a steady stream of small savings which in turn are lent to industry and to government and make possible the expansion of industrial plants now so vitally needed."

Immediate Problems

On the immediate problems of banking, Commissioner Perry stressed the need of "vision, imagination and courage tempered with historic perspective and accurate current information" as the qualities needed by bank management today. Management must be alert to adjust policies to new circumstances.

Specific recommendations to the Association by the Commissioner included steps to curb unfair competition for mortgages and vigorous co-operative action to sell foreclosed property. He suggested the formation of a special committee to survey the situation and propose ways of co-operative selling campaigns for the properties.

Such surveys, the Commissioner felt, might "result in large increases in defense contracts for this area" because the National Defense Commission "considers housing conditions to be one of the most important factors in determining where its contracts shall be placed." Mr. Perry stated that he had recently interviewed a member of the Commission and offered his assistance in making reliable data regarding Massachusetts housing conditions available to the Commission.

"Housing facilities in the State," he stated, "are said to be appreciably better than in almost any part of the country."

In a report on the savings banks of the nation, Mr. Converse said: "The mutual saving banks are unique in three ways—there is entrusted to their care the largest accumulation of small capital ever brought together by one group of banking institutions; it belongs to the greatest number of owners; and it has been conserved through the years as has no similar aggregate of capital."

Considering the broad outlook for savings, Mr. Converse continued, "Taxation is taking a larger part of what used to be the savings dollar, and our national defense program cannot do otherwise than increase the tax burden.

"Buying upon the installment plan is now applied almost to every article of consumer goods. No one will deny the wisdom of reasonably providing the home and the family with these products of America nindustry which make for better living and greater comfort, but many family budgets have been unbalanced by excessive purchases, oftentimes upon the deferred payment plan.

"The surplus dollar in the average pay envelope which once found its way to our banks is far rarer than it used to be."

McMasters Pleads Not Guilty In Nomination Papers Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 12—William H. McMasters, whose National Pensions Party candidacy for Governor was stricken from the November ballot, today pleaded not guilty to an indictment of conspiracy to file, make and sign false nomination papers, before Judge Thomas H. Dowd of Norfolk Superior Court here.

His arraignment preceded an announcement of the widening of the investigation of the allegedly fraudulent nomination papers to include Plymouth as well as Norfolk County.

Mr. McMasters, indicted on three counts, was released in his own personal bail. He is the fifth defendant to plead innocent to the alleged conspiracy to forge signatures to nomination papers filed by McMasters supporters with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

John F. Driscoll, reputedly employed at one time by the gubernatorial candidate, and three other defendants are also named in the conspiracy indictment. Mr. Driscoll will be arraigned tomorrow morning before Judge Dowd, Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, said.

Arrest of the three defendants still missing is expected soon, said Mr Dewing.

The investigation of the allegedly forged signatures on the McMasters papers will be the first matter placed before the Plymouth County Grand Jury when it convenes the first Monday in October, the prosecuting officer continued.

Four defendants arraigned yesterday were John F. Aspell, former Democratic floor leader of the State House of Representatives, his brother Robert, Thomas J. Kerrigan, and James F. O'Rourke, all of Boston. They all pleaded not guilty. Bail was set at $1,000 each.

In each case, including Mr. McMasters, Judge Dowd granted continuances for 10 days for special pleadings before the case would come to trial.

Mr. McMasters' name was ruled off the electoral ballot by the State Ballot Law Commission several weeks ago when more than 1,000 persons were summoned to testify they had not signed the candidate's papers, although their names appeared on them. He is contesting the action of the Commission in the Supreme Court and contends that the Norfolk County indictments are political action intended to embarrass him in his Supreme Court case.

Canadian Craft Repaired in Boston

Barred from its own shipyards in Canada because of the vast naval construction program there, the salvage tug Foundation Franklin slowly steamed into Boston this morning for needed repairs.

Hauling a barge of coal for its fuel as it moved down the Coast, the tug went into an East Boston shipyard where it will remain for three or four days.

Widely known for its rescue and salvage work in the North Atlantic, the tug is probably the first, waterfront observers said, to make the trip from Canada to Boston for repairs. Commanding the vessel is Captain G. A. Murley, who skippered the steamer Far North when the latter made the run from here to Halifax.

R. I. Chain Stores Stand by A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., Sept. 12

The outcome of one of the first efforts of the National Labor Relations Board to enter the chain store field left behind it varying comments today.

The Labor Board set aside a contract between First National Stores, Inc., and an American Federation of Labor union in order to give an independent union a chance to contest. In last night's election, the A. F. of L. union won 381 to 272. This election covered Rhode Island stores.

In stores in Connecticut and Massachusetts, where the A. F. of L. did not contest, the independent union won 185 to 38 voting for "no union."

Women's Primer Urges Voting; Rights and the 'Hows' Told

In a small booklet entitled "Vote as You Please—but Vote!" the Massachusetts League of Women Voters began distribution today of a "Primer for Voters" throughout Massachusetts for the study of those who need to catch up on what they can and cannot do at the polls on election days.

Covering practically every phase of Massachusetts' voting system the booklet not only contains information on the voter's rights at the polling places but explains how a voter may cast his vote if he happens to be away from home on election day.

Some of the questions and answers contained in the "Primer for Voters" include:

How to Become Registered Voter:

By appearing before the local board of registrars of voters, or election commissioners, and proving under oath that you have the necessary qualifications for voting.

What Are Rights at Polling Places?

1. Information. (Same ballots must be posted outside each polling place).
2. To receive your ballot (up to 3, in case of mistakes).
3. Time to mark your ballot (up to 10 minutes).
4. Privacy—the law provides that you may not be approached on political matters after you are within 150 feet of the entrance to the polling place, except that a candidate running on "stickers" has the right to distribute his stickers up to the entrance of the polling place.
5. Order at polls (no undue disturbance from outsiders).
6. In case of physical disability, assistance by a registered voter in marking your ballot.

The State primaries in Massachusetts will be held Tuesday, Sept. 17, with the general election scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 5.

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BECAUSE as an "Agency Mutual" you may enjoy the advantages of Quincy Mutual through your own favorite local agent.

AND BECAUSE

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Model Home In Wellesley 'Wrapped Up'

An experiment in home building conducted by Framingham Homes, Inc., is expected to prove the possibilities of gift-wrapping the new home for delivery to the young couple with the stipulation: "Not to be opened before Christmas." On the appointed day, the wrapping can be removed and the home delivered in its original new and shiny appearance.

In the case of the model home being built by the Framingham corporation in the Wellesley Woods section of the Worcester Turnpike, the appointed day will be Sept. 21, when a five-room home with strictly modern appointments and selling for about $6,000 will be "unwrapped" for its first public inspection.

The house will be gift-wrapped by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, using "pliofilm," a protective, transparent wrapping recently developed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. It will be furnished by Jordan Marsh and will contain many of the recently created modern building materials, including fireproof clapboards said to last with little attention during the "lifetime" of the house.

Ultra-modern in many of its appointments such as window panes set in horizontal framings, the house has a low-pitched Georgian roof with central chimney and a garage that is built into the house to carry out the low, long lines. The model home is said to be representative of energetic efforts in the building industry to give to families in average incomed brackets a home both structurally sound and architecturely distinctive.

To set the house off on an oak-dotted building site requires 12,000 feet of land.

Glass block has been used in the hall, facing the Turnpike, accentuating the modern design and giving both light and privacy to the front hallway.

First in a planned series of at least 17 homes to be built in what is called Wellesley Woods, the one-story structure incorporates steel beams for support, asbestos roof shingles, complete insulation in roof and walls and steel-tex laths for strength and economy in place of the conventional wooden lath.

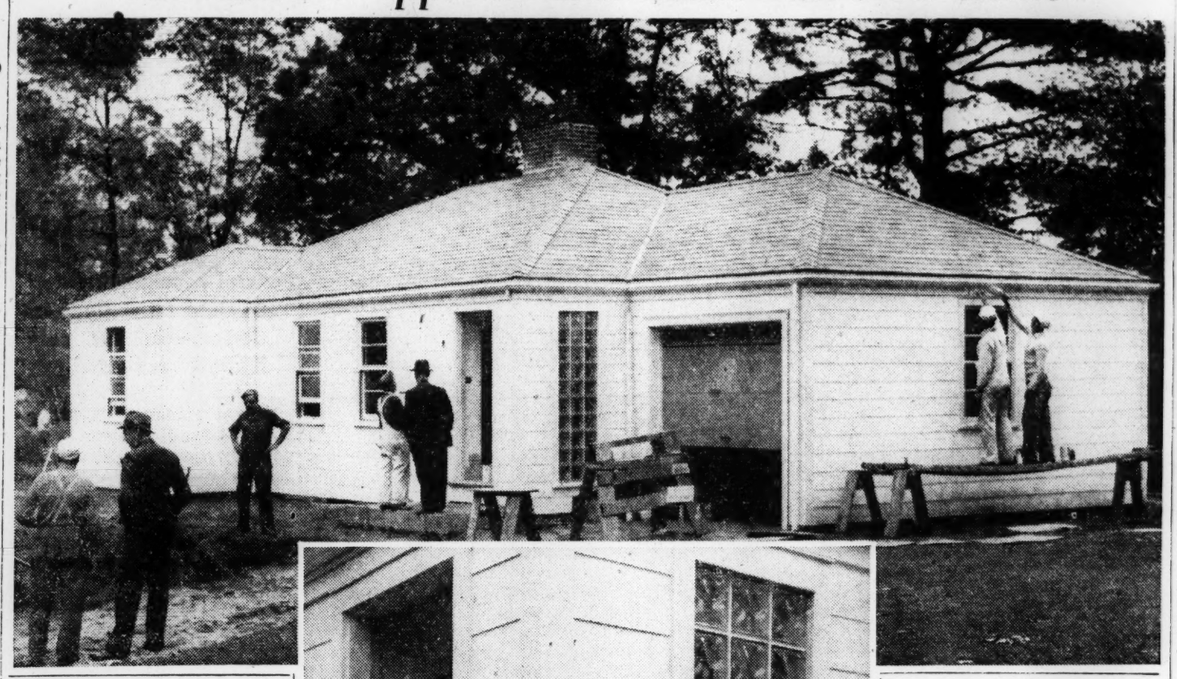
Few modern conveniences are lacking. There are overhead garage doors, kitchen closet, full-sized dining room, streamlined kitchen, gas heater, fire-resistant clapboards, built-in bookcases and two closets in the front hall. Two bedrooms have cross ventilation. The dining room is large enough to be converted into a third bedroom or study.

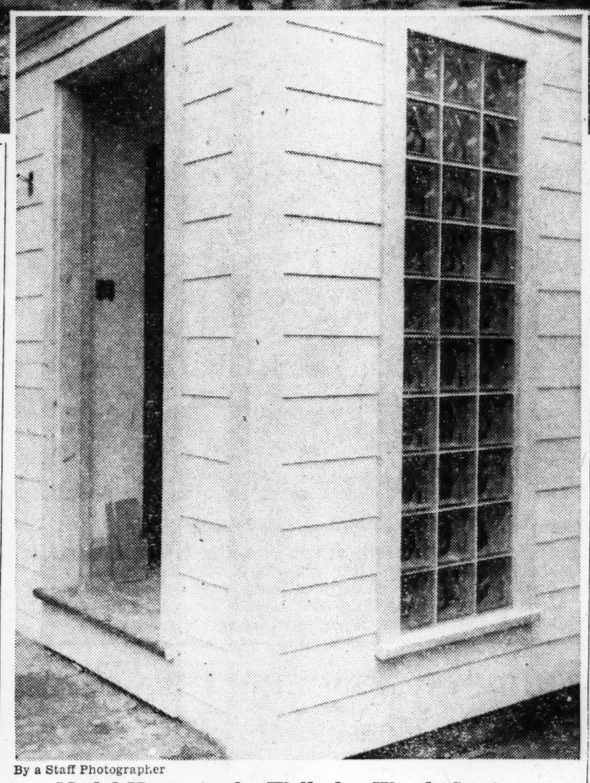
Chicago Woman Heads Daughters of G. A. R.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12 (AP)—The National Daughters of the G. A. R. elected Mae Gable of Chicago as Commander last night.

Nellie Stammel of Indianapolis was elected President of the National Unit of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and Mrs. Grace Houlette Hahn of Miama, Fla., was chosen President of the National Woman's Relief Corps, a G. A. R. auxiliary.

All Modern Appointments Mark This New Home





By a Staff Photographer

Model House in the Wellesley Woods Section

Upper shows the structure which has five rooms and is to sell for about $6,000, and lower the front hallway showing glass blocks to accentuate modern design and give both light and privacy.

Northampton's Plan E Voting Delayed Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 12—Plan E charter referendum will not be submitted to the voters in November again this year as had been planned by its sponsors, but necessary steps to assure its place on the ballot of the 1942 State election will be taken now.

Inadvertently, the petition for a referendum, bearing the names of more than 1,500 citizens requesting that adoption of Plan E should be considered, was filed too late for proper action this year.

The Board of Registrars has certified 1,259 names of voters who favored the referendum. The required number was 1,160 signatures. Managers of the petition filed the names with the Registrars on Aug. 30, but careful analysis of the law establishes that the final day for presenting the petition was Aug. 21. Plan E proponents here acknowledge now that the filing was tardy and have not protested the decision.

Students of the law emphasize that the requirements on procedure involve a period of 75 days prior to the election in which the petitions must be submitted to election officials. Casual consideration of the law would indicate that 45 days in advance might be sufficient, but actually the time stipulated is 45 days in which the petitions may be challenged on the validity of signatures, and an additional 30-day period when it must be filed with the Secretary of State.

Oscar Grife, an attorney, ardent proponent of Plan E in 1938, when Northampton was one of the first cities to hold a referendum on the latest municipal charter form, believes the postponement to 1942 may be in the best interest of the campaign. At that time the effort in behalf of the new charter, involving a city manager and election by proportional representation, will be waged simultaneously with Springfield, where Plan E sponsors have deferred the referendum two years. Mr. Grife proposes the two Plan E groups cooperate at that time in their fight for good government.

Probe Started Of Contracts By Cambridge

Widespread investigation of contracts awarded by the City of Cambridge began today with the summoning of 16 witnesses to testify before the Middlesex County Grand Jury in the East Cambridge Court House.

More than a score of persons, most of them truck operators or connected with leasing of trucks, have been called to give testimony under oath.

That the investigation would not be restricted to trucking leases was indicated today when Assistant District Attorney John C. Donohoe announced that the probe would last nearly two months.

Today's witnesses were for the most part truck owners who have been getting business from the City. The investigation got under way several weeks ago as District Attorney Robert F. Bradford sought to determine the truth of charges that trucks owned by City officials were leased to the City under other names.

Third Term Favored

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Oil Workers International Union (C. I. O.) adopted a resolution yesterday indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term.

Rhode Island Sets Record In FHA Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island office of the Federal Housing Administration here reports that applications for FHA insured mortgages in this State soared above the half-million dollar mark in August, setting a new record for the month here.

Applications for mortgages on new homes under the FHA plan last month amounted to $427,200, W. Gordon Bennett, director of the Rhode Island office, says. Applications to finance the purchase of old houses or to re-refinance existing mortgages amounted to $95,300, making a grand total of $522,500.

Only twice since the FHA was established here in 1934 has this total been surpassed. In May, 1939, applications for all classes of mortgages amounted to $545,000, and in April of this year, a total of $572,000 was reported.

Mr. Bennett called attention to the fact that both of the previous peaks came in the Spring and he regards the late Summer increase this year as an indication of increased building this Fall.

Last month's applications for mortgages on new homes ran $144,000 ahead of the figures for August of last year. Since Jan. 1 the local office has received 527 applications for new home mortgages with a total cash value of $2,592,300.

"So far as residential construction is concerned this has been an unusual year," Mr. Bennett told newsmen.

"After hitting a high spot in April," he continued, "there was an abrupt drop in mortgage applications, resulting, I believe, from the war situation and the talk of a draft. In May and June, when we expected an increase in home building, our business levelled off.

"Then in July, when we normally experienced a lull, there was a new spurt in activity and in August figures speak for themselves. Application calls came so fast I had to call members of my staff back from their vacations to handle the rush of business. September has started off with a flood of applications, and there is every indication that the fall months will show gains over last year."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Friday, Sept. 13		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Shakespeare Appreciation.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—Concert Period.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Chamber Music; Trio of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Romantic Overture by B. Keler; News in English; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music. Nagauta. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Made in Germany"; the buildings of organs. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

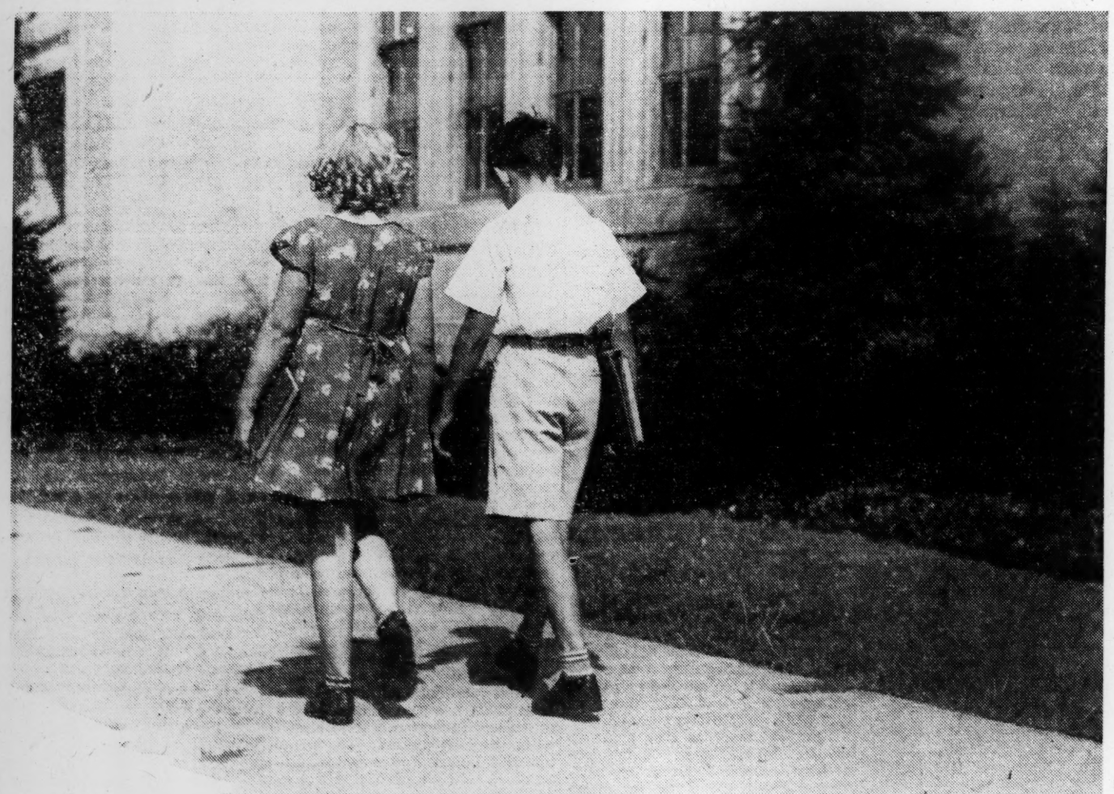
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First game: Boston Bees-St. Louis Cardinals	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Second game: Boston	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Bees-St. Louis Cardinals	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.		"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Music; Speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Second game: Boston	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Bees-St. Louis Cardinals	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch		"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Studio speaker	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees vs. Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Paul A. Dever	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political talk	Sport comment; Talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker	Speaker; Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	**Mayor La Guardia, N. Y.**	Mickey Albert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zannala, soprano; violin; organ	Political talk	"Let's Dance"
7:45				Political talk	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Canadian Holiday"; dramatized travelogue	"Good News"; variety program	W. Williams, comment	Fireside Time
8:15	"Strange As It Seems"; news	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family" starring Ezra Stone	Timothy J. Murphy, Rep. Francis X. Coyne	Western Troubadours
8:30				"In Chicago Tonight"	Four Belles
8:45					Bernhard Levitow's Or.
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Francis E. Kelley, political talk	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Basil Rathbone; Elsa Lanchester; Mischa Levitzki; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Political talk	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Robert T. Bushnell		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Music; News		Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network sports	Rudy Vallee Variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Network sports		"Pennant Contenders"	The Majesties
10:30	News of the War	Network sports	Concert Orchestra	News Service	Joe Green's Marimba Or
10:45	Talk; Weather	Network sports	Charioteers Quartet	Morton Gould's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Wohl's Sophisticates
11:15	News; "Midnight Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Angell, Oregon	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30		"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	Music; U. S. Army	News; "Musical Clock"	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Jasobson's Rhythm	
8:45	Recruiting Progr'm	Shopping with Cosette	"Kate Hopkins"; drama	Jasobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Press News	"The Breakfast Club";	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.;	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"New England Cupboard"	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"The Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Request program
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Request program
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	Quiz program	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	Jean Harper, contralto
1:45	"Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"25 Years Ago Today"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Western Serenade
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Music; Speaker	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	**Pershing Salute**	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Thomas M. Burke, talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	**Rep. Joseph Martin**	Speaker; Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Symphony of Melody"	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Auerbach; orch.		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00	Leslie Ainley	Paul A. Dever, talk	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	Clarence A. Barnes	Jim and His Texas
8:15	"Master Works of	William P. Husband, Jr.	"The Yankee Swapper"	Thomas Dorgan, talk	Ramblers
8:30	Music"	"Death Valley Days";	"Sinfonietta"	"Sinfonietta"	"Broadway Bandwagon"
8:45	Talk; War news	dramatic sketch	"The Yankee Swapper"	William Prendible	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Gabriel Heatter	Boston College - Tulane
9:15	"Grand Central	William C. Crosley	"Music for Moderns";	Mickey Albert's Orch.	football rally
9:30	Station"; drama	"Frontline Headlines"	Clarence Furhman's Or.	John E. Kerrigan	Boston College - Tulane
9:45		John C. Carr, talk		Joseph Lee, talk	football rally
10:00	Robert L. Ripley;	Francis E. Kelley, political talk	Don Ameche variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	vocalist; orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Concert Music	News Service	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30	Fred R. Sullivan	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Concert Music	Phil Levant's Orchestra	California Ramblers
10:45	Talk; Weather			John J. Donahue	Swinging Strings
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	The Blue Blazers
11:15	News; "Swing Club"	The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:30	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	**Honolulu Salutes the Antarctic Expedition**	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	**"Swing Club"**	**"The Music You Want"**		Charlie Barnet's Orch.	News Service



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Connecticut Seeks Way Out Of Workers' Housing Shortage

The Week in Conecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12—A housing shortage that has become acute in several cities was called to the attention of the State this week by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. In a radio talk, and later in a meeting of local housing authorities at the Capitol, Governor Baldwin declared that the State's defense program may be hampered by the lack of room for workers' families, and by rising rents.

Taking 6 per cent as the normal vacancy rate in rented homes, the Governor said that New Haven now has a vacancy rate of less than 2 per cent; Hartford's rate is 1.2 per cent; Bridgeport's less than 1 per cent. New Britain and Stamford are also short of homes for workers' families. Landlords are reported to have increased rentals generally in all these cities.

The Governor and the Joint Defense Committee met this week with representatives of housing authorities to see what can be done. Funds can now be obtained through the housing authorities, not only for slum clearance, but for construction of emergency quarters for defense workers.

Tests for Merit Group Job

The Connecticut Merit System Association will practice what it preaches when it hires a new executive secretary on a competitive basis. Applications for the $2,400-a-year job are being received and a committee will conduct an examination. It is reported to be the first time such a procedure has been used by an association of this kind.

Labor for Roosevelt

Connecticut's Federation of Labor has departed from its traditionally neutral position in political campaigns. In the Federation's convention at Bridgeport this month a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for re-election was adopted with scarcely any debate. Labor also had words of warm praise for Robert A. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, and words of harsh criticism for Governor Baldwin, who undoubtedly will oppose Mr. Hurley in the election race.

The difficulty with Mr. Baldwin, in the eyes of labor, was his failure to reappoint Thomas J. Shea, former Federation President and a Democrat, as one of the State's Unemployment Compensation Commissioners. Mr. Hurley was praised for his conduct of the State's institutional building program, as State Public Works Commissioner. The resolution stopped short of indorsing him for Governor, but it was clear that organized labor in this campaign is officially on the Democratic side.

G. O. P. Parley Soon

The State campaign, simmering for weeks, will begin to boil before the month is out. Republicans will hold their State convention next Tuesday and Wednesday. The opening salvo of their state campaign is scheduled for Sept. 28 at an outing of the third ward Republican Club of New Britain.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts will be one of the speakers there. Republicans are witnessing a wide open contest for the nomination for United States Senator to contest the election with Senator Francis T. Maloney. Paul Cornell, advertising executive, and more recently proprietor of a private school for boys in Washington, Conn., is the leading candidate.

Meritt Parkway Popular

Traffic on the Meritt Parkway has hit a new peak of 50,000 cars in a single day, the heaviest traffic, say State police, that any stretch of Connecticut highway has ever handled. The rush came on Labor Day, when the Highway Department opened a new eastern section of the road, including the new $1,200,000 Housatonic River bridge. From Milford to the New York line in Greenwich there is now an uninterrupted 37-mile stretch of four-lane, divided parkway.

Play Areas' Busy Season

Connecticut's recreational areas have had one of the best seasons on record, reports the State Development Commission. Increase in business was as much as 20 per cent in some localities despite unfavorable weather during the first part of the summer. Both the shore towns and the hill communities profited.

Ruralists Organize for Camera Fun

University's Extension Service to Aid Novices

This group forms part of the first rural camera club of New Hampshire, organized in co-operation with the University of New Hampshire's Extension Service. Young folk and adults from Candia, Auburn, and Raymond meet once a month to receive instruction from University photographers and from outside speakers. The group started from the very bottom and is now trying its hand with home-made, lens-less "pinhole" cameras, the simplest type known. They are shown on their first field trip to Pawtuckaway Lookout. At the pinhole camera is William Brotherton of Candia, while watching him are (seated) Mrs. Stella Bugbee and Mrs. Mary Bramwell of Auburn and Grace Robie of Candia; (standing) Bessie Sherman of Candia, Mrs. Brotherton and Mrs. Hazel Brown, Auburn.

State Tests Sept. 21 For Welfare Posts

Although threatened by possible court action, the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission will hold an examination on Sept. 21 for approximately 40 town public welfare workers, unless a countermanding order is issued by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, announced today.

The court challenge threat was made by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform advocate, who, in letters to the Civil Service Commission, has challenged the authority of the Commission to hold the so-called merit-rating examination.

The examination was made necessary by an order from the Federal Social Security Board, early this year, requiring that all persons connected with old-age assistance work be placed under Civil Service or some such merit-rating plan. Withdrawal of Federal funds was threatened unless the workers were placed under such a system. The Federal order affects approximately 40 town public welfare employees.

Miss Nichols challenged the legality of throwing open the examinations to persons other than the incumbent. Mr. Lupien, however, explained today that the incumbent must obtain a passing mark of 70 per cent to retain his position. Other persons taking the examination will be graded according to their marks, and will be placed on an eligible list to fill vacancies caused by failure to obtain a passing mark or vacancies caused by any other factor, he said.

Modernizer of Horace Thinks New Poetry School Transitory

When you talk with Henry Harmon Chamberlin you are dealing with a man who has just spent the past three years attempting to make Horace, the classic Greek poet, speak for today.

His book entitled, "Horce Talks," renders into the English idiom of today the famous Satires, a part of which has only one other translation into English—that by Pope.

Mr. Chamberlin, who is a native of Worcester, has published translations of other Latin poets, including Theocritus, Bion and Moschus. So the art of rendering the great classics into English is a familiar task for him.

The other day at the Harvard Club in Boston, where he was engaged in discussing the final arrangements with William Dana Orcutt, the distinguished designer of books, who is seeing Mr. Chamberlin's work through the presses, the translator took time out to speak of modern poetry.

Mr. Chamberlin feels that a great deal of the so-called "modern" school of poetry is transitory.

The great poet, Mr. Chamberlin thinks, must speak in the universal language if his work is to last as that of the great Latin poets.

Prof. Kennard Rand, Pope Professor of Latin at Harvard University, in writing of Mr. Chamberlin's translation of Horace, has pointed this out. "The flavor is ancient." Professor Pope wrote. "It is Horace who speaks, yet he speaks as one of us."

Mr. Chamberlin's enthusiasm for poetry, per se, is exemplified in his eagerness to discuss with poets and editors the different aspects of poets, both ancient and modern. He delights in critical argument in much the same way that ancient Latinists whom he has translated have done.

Between moments of discussion of the difficulties of rendering Horace into modern speech he likes to read aloud some of his own verses on such present-day subjects as isolationism, and preparedness.

He also takes especial delight in finding and translating bits of Latin verse that he adduces as evidence that life in the Grecian age was much the same as life in the Hitlerian age. He chuckled and had reporters read a verse he translated from Meleager, who was born about 100 B. C., in which the poet complains to a mosquito: "Ye shameless mosquitoes, so shrill your tone."

As a parting shot he warns a reviewer who is present, "Don't make the mistake of calling me a scholar and not a poet as you did in your review of my last book. Just remember that neither you nor I know the difference!"

500 N. E. Kiwanians Expected at Meeting

Over 500 members of the New England District of Kiwanis Clubs are expected to journey to Bretton Woods, N. H., on Sept. 19, to attend a three-day meeting under the sponsorship of the Orange, Mass., Club.

The speakers' list includes Mark A. Smith of Thomaston, Ga., International President of Kiwanis; James Gallagher, International Vice-President; Styles Bridges, United States Senator from New Hampshire; Fred C. Mitchell of Lynn, Mass., Governor of New England District; Dr. Barclay Acheson, Editor of Readers' Digest; Dr. Harold Major, Nathan Gist and Lieut.-Gov. Horace Cahill of Massachusetts.

'Math' Society Is Meeting At Hanover, N. H.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 12—How many times can something happen and still be coincidence? It may sound like a foolish question, but it's really quite practical and can be answered with mathematical certainty.

How many times does your car stall in traffic before you decide the carburetor or some other thing is out of adjustment and go to a garage? How many accidents should be allowed at a street corner before the police install a traffic light?

To the mathematician if an event occurs more than twice it is considered no longer coincidence. Perhaps this may seem strange to the non-mathematician. What place has coincidence in mathematics?

No place, mathematicians attending the forty-second meeting of the American Mathematical Society here admit, except that "math" is done by human mathematicians.

Trying Out New Theorem

Consider a man of figures who has just invented a new theorem. He would like to prove that it is true. But he doesn't know whether it is true or false, and it would be rather silly to try to prove it true if it is really false. Therefore, he has to begin by guessing whether it is T or F. One way of guessing is to try two or three cases.

A false theorem could by coincidence happen to be true in one particular case or two cases or, perhaps, three cases. The latter is quite unlikely.

But it does happen occasionally and the unfortunate mathematician gets fooled. One such occasion was reported on today by Dr. A. T. Brauer of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

It concerns the work of Dr. Pillai of India. He became interested in the theorem that in a set of k consecutive whole numbers, at least one is prime to each of the rest. (Two numbers are said to be prime to each other if unity (one) is the only number which divides both).

Trying this theorem out for k equal to 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Dr. Pillai found it to be true in each case. So he conjectured it was probably always true, and tried to prove it. He soon did prove it for k all the way from 1 to 16, which encouraged him in the belief that it was always true.

Finding it Coincidence?

"Imagine his disgust," said Dr. Brauer, "at finding it false for k equal to 17. With aroused curiosity he tried k equal to 18, 19, and so on up to 32 and found the theorem false in each case. Now the theorem had been false 16 times in a row. Should he conclude that it was false from there on? He had been burned once and he wasn't taking any chances. He tried it all the way up to k equal to 430, finding it false every time. Then with a record of 414 consecutive failures, he felt safe in conjecturing that it would continue to be false."

Today Dr. Brauer disclosed that this conjecture is true.

But how does it happen that a theorem would be true the first 16 times and then false thereafter? Neither Dr. Pillai nor Dr. Brauer is making any conjectures. It has only happened once, so maybe it's just coincidence.

Greek-Americans' Convention Hears Governor's Defense Talk

Calling on all Greek-Americans to aid in national defense plans, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall opened the ninth annual convention of the Greek Pan-American Federation of America meeting in a three-day session at the Hotel Bradford beginning today.

"We have all of us, either ourselves or our ancestors, come to this great country from another part of the world," the Governor said. "We have sought freedom and a new and better way of life. We have found it. Now we must defend it. It is not only the duty of the Government to do this, it is the duty of every loyal state and of every loyal citizen within the state.

"We must make this Nation so strong," continued the Governor," that no enemy will dare attack these shores." The Governor called attention of the Arcadians to the Massachusetts Defense Committee and suggested that delegates from other states might be interested in studying it to their advantage. "We must remember," said the Governor, "that each public servant represents the people It is for them to see that proper defense measures are carried out."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address George Demeter, lawyer and editor of the Greek newspaper Hellenic World, published in Boston, told the meeting that Governor Saltonstall was responsible for the State law which requires that modern Greek be taught in the public high schools of the State.

The convention was opened by Peter G. Contas, General Chairman of the convention. Other notables on the platform included the Rev. M. Papastefanious, Pastor of the Greek Church of St. John in Boston; the Rev. Bazil Efthemious, Minister of the Greek Cathedral; the Bishop of Boston, Athenagoras Cavadas; the Hon. Alexis Liatis, Greek Consul at Boston, and Aglos Kyriakopoulos, Supreme President of the organization.

Following a continuous business session tomorrow, the Arcadians will hold a grand ball at the Bradford in the evening, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Greek Red Cross.

The Pan-Arcadian Federation of America represents more than 72,000 Greek-Americans and is dedicated to the preserving and furthering harmonious social, political and between American citizens of Greek extraction and native Americans, according to officials, who estimated that the total attendance of Greek-Americans at the convention would reach more than 5,000.

Three New Proposals Offered For Old Colony Rail Problem

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Three new proposals for solving the difficulties of the bankrupt Old Colony Railroad were before the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

One of them, made by Edward G. Buckland, New Haven, Conn., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, would require a public guarantee against a deficit of more than $350,000 a year to operate the Old Colony.

In outlining the proposal, the first made by the New Haven for operation of the Old Colony Lines, Mr. Buckland asserted, "This leaves the problem of preservation of the Old Colony service where it belongs, in the hands of the public."

But the Old Colony opposed the New Haven's proposal, suggesting instead that the New Haven extend its lines to take over freight and passenger services of the Old Colony in all except the Boston commuter group. In the latter case, the Old Colony proposed operation of freight lines only, approving the recommended abandonment of unprofitable passenger traffic.

In presenting the Old Colony plan, Charles A. Coolidge, Boston attorney, said he "wondered why Mr. Buckland hadn't asked for a public guarantee for New Haven securities," adding "we are not doing as well by our (Old Colony) security holders as he is by New Haven stockholders."

Under a third plan submitted by the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League, the ICC was asked to block reorganization proceedings of the New Haven until its reorganization plan provided for taking over operations of all passenger and freight services performed by the Old Colony.

The hearing before Oliver E. Sweet, Director of the Finance Bureau of the ICC, was held to determine whether the Old Colony should be included in the New Haven reorganization. It was concluded yesterday.

Before Mr. Buckland presented the New Haven plan for operating the Old Colony, Henry B. Sawyer, trustee of the Old Colony and of the New Haven, declared public operation of unprofitable commuter lines of the Old Colony and the South Station Terminal in Boston would be a solution for the Old Colony's problems.

Brookline to Fit Students for Jobs

Edward H. McGrath, Jr., who organized the preparedness training taught at summer classes in Brookline schools, yesterday took steps to secure shop courses for Brookline High School senior boys and a shorthand and typewriting course for senior girls in a revised curriculum.

Citing the needs of industry as he believed they exist today, Mr. McGrath said he believed youth should be instructed in practical trades and subjects to insure them immediate well-paid employment at the close of their educational endeavors.

N. E. Cotton Mill Benefits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The War Department today announced the award of additional contracts totalling $18,011,640. Among these was one to Palmer Brothers Company, Fitchville, Conn., cotton comforters, $216,000.

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Eddie Miller Makes First Error in 43 Games—New England Golfers Fade Out

Bee Shortstop No. 1 Player At His Position in Majors

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Bees go about the seemingly unimportant business of unwinding their 1940 string, they find consolation in the belief that next year will be a much rosier one. Judging by the pace Casey Stengel's young club has maintained since Aug. 1, the 1941 campaign should bring forth bigger and better days at the Hive. And among the chief reasons for this optimism is the brilliant shortstop play of Eddie Miller.

When Miller kicks a ground ball all over the infield, it is news. For example, in the first inning of yesterday's second Bee-Cincinnati game, Eddie failed to come up with Frank McCormick's tap to the left of the pitcher's box, and it was the Boston infielder's first error in 43 consecutive National League contests.

One Black Mark

Digging deeper into the sometimes dull statistics, we find that Miller has missed completing only one play in the last 54 Bee engagements, not including this afternoon's double-header with the St. Louis Cardinals. Eddie was charged with two errors on the July 26 date with the Pittsburgh Pirates here at the Hive. From that distant date until yesterday, he had just one black mark against his amazing defensive record—an Aug. 3 error against Cincinnati.

Several times this season it has been rumored that Miller would be traded or sold to another club. The rumors gathered fresh momentum when Al Lopez went to the Pirates and Tony Cuccinello to the New York Giants. But the Bees must realize that if they expect to get anywhere in the 1941 pennant race, they need Eddie at shortstop. He is one of their chief assets. Stengel's pitchers would not be so effective if Ed were not coming up with harsh drives all around the left side of the infield.

No. 1 at Short

Rival players and newspapermen incessantly talk about Miller's fielding, which is proof of his greatness. Local critics often like a home player much better than the out-of-towners do. But everybody thinks Eddie is the No. 1 man at his position in the majors. Even the New York writers, who have Bill Jurges at the Polo Grounds, admit that the Bee star is in a class by himself.

One more paragraph on Miller. He is hitting the ball much better this season than he did during his 1939 freshman year. The box scores fail to tell the true story. Yesterday, for instance, he went up to the plate eight times without getting a hit, yet lined out on four occasions. He is meeting the ball solidly and eventually those drives will land in open territory.

Cincinnati Aces

The Reds opened up a nine-game lead in the flag race by winning those two games here yesterday. Bucky Walters annexed his 19th triumph in the opener, while his mates pounded Manny Salvo, and Paul Derringer chalked up his 19th also by outlasting Nick Strincevich in the second.

Having abandoned hope of climbing out of seventh place in the short time remaining, the Bees are giving their younger members every chance to develop and show what they can do. Stengel yesterday used Claude Wilborn and Sig Broski before the local crowd for the first time. Wilborn is a left-handed-hitting and right-handed-throwing outfielder from York, Pa. Broski is a catcher from the same club.

* * *

The Bee-Cardinal series continues with a single tomorrow and closes with another single on Saturday, which will be Ladies' Day. If tomorrow's contest should be postponed, the two teams would play a twin bill on Saturday.

* * *

The Red Sox were five games away from the American League lead this morning, after their bad pitching had tossed another crucial game to Detroit. Joe Cronin paraded five hurlers to the mound and each one figured in the 18-hit Tiger attack. The man who thinks that the Sox are still in the pennant race is indeed an optimist.

Defending Champion in Action

Wide World

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Marvin "Bud" Ward of Spokane, Wash., driving from the tenth tee at the Winged Foot Club where he is defending his national amateur golf championship this week.

Around the Hub

Pro Football Again for Boston

Once again professional interests are attempting to install football for the edification of Hub fans. For the fourth time, and with a fifth different name, Boston will sport a professional grid aggregation. It will be the Boston Bears, this year, and they will compete in the newly revived American loop.

This latest professional debut from the outset seems destined to create genuine local interest. Already advisory coach George Kennedally has signed up Massachusetts boys for local consumption, including Ronnie Cahill, from Leominster; Vito Ananis, Cambridge; Bill Tranavitch, Norwood; Tom Nash of Weymouth.

All of the above players starred in the recent Washington Redskins-Eastern All Stars encounter at Fenway Park, which will be the home park of the Bears.

Practice sessions will be held at the Mount Pleasant House in Jefferson. Fenway Park was also used as the home park for the Redskins, which later transferred to Washington.

* * *

Charlie O'Rourke of Boston College seems headed for another big year along aerial lines. His passing in the daily scrimmages to date has been one of the outstanding features of the young training season at the Heights, while the line bucks of Mike Holovak reign in secondary importance.

* * *

From all indications, the money outlay by various would-be passing stars in this section to watch Slinging Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskins perform the other night against the Eastern All-Stars is paying dividends. Walter Williams, B. U.'s lanky triple threat, highlighted yesterday's drill with his accurate tosses, and brought smiles to Coach Pat Hanley and aides.

* * *

Three new recruits have joined the Terrier forces, with one, a much needed tackle candidate, a very welcome sight to the B. U. mentors. Olindo Borghesani of Plymouth, lineman, and Arnold Lapto and John Malloy, backs, were the newest hopefuls.

* * *

Coach Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross is having a difficult time of it in trying to tape together a first string eleven. The Worcester chief, however, is continuing his policy of daily contact work in preparation for this season's arduous campaign.

* * *

Lew Manly's search for linemen, especially around the tackle slots, was partly lessened when Bob Beckvold, 175-pound Cambridge linemen, reported to the Tufts coach yesterday. Light scrimmages are the order for the rest of the week as the Jumbos point for their opening contest with Bowdoin two weeks from Saturday.

* * *

State champion Deborah Verry won the annual Oyster Harbors women's invitational tournament on the Cape yesterday, defeating Priscilla Janney of Woods Hole, with a margin of two strokes.

Bees

FIRST GAME

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	4	1	2	2	0	1	0
M. McC'mick cf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Goodman rf	4	3	3	6	2	0	0
F. McC'mick 1b	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
Ripple lf	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Lombardi c	3	1	0	0	5	0	0
Frey 2b	4	1	2	2	1	3	0
Myers ss	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
Walters p	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	8	10	13	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cooney cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wilborn rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
West 1b	3	0	2	3	7	1	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	6	4	1
Moore rf cf	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
Berres c	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
*Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broskie c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Salvo p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Picchota p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	4	5	27	7	1

*Batted for Beeres in fifth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs batted in, Goodman, Frey, Walters 2, Werber 2, Lombardi. Two-base hit, West. Home run, Goodman. Hits, off Salvo, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Picchota, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 6, Cincinnati 7. Stolen bases, Werber, M. McCormick, Goodman. Base on balls, by Salvo 3, by Walters 3, by Picchota 2. Struck out, by Salvo 3, by Walters 5, by Picchota. Double plays, West, Miller and West; Myers, Frey and F. McCormick. Losing pitcher, Salvo. Time, 1h. 55m. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Goetz.

SECOND GAME

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	4	2	1	1	0	1	0
M. M'C'rm'k cf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Goodman rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
F. M'C'rm'k 1b	5	0	1	1	10	0	0
Ripple, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Frey 2b	4	0	1	1	5	2	0
Myers ss	4	1	1	1	0	6	0
Derringer p	3	0	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	35	3	8	10	27	12	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	1	2	3	3	2	1
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	5	3	1
West 1b, lf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ross lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	1	2	7	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	1	6	1
Moore rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Gleason	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
†Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	8	27	13	4

*Batted for Berres in ninth. †Batted for Strincevich in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Rowell, Goodman, Werber, M. McCormick. Two-base hits, Sisti, Derringer, Hassett, M. McCormick. Left on base, Boston 8, Cincinnati 10. Stolen base, M. McCormick, Frey, Rowell, Werber. Sacrifice hit, Derringer. Base on balls, by Derringer 3, by Strincevich 3. Struck out, by Strincevich 3, by Derringer 4. Double plays, Myers, Frey and F. McCormick; Sisti, Rowell and Hassett. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Pinelli. Attendance, 4,042.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

St. Louis at Boston (2).
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

National League

Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Bruin Schedule Calls for First Game in Toronto

Members of the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League will meet in New York today to approve the schedule for the 1940-41 season and vote on rules changes. Art Ross will represent the Boston Bruins at the meeting.

The present plans call for the Bruins to open their season against the Toronto Leafs at Toronto Saturday, Nov. 9, and to play the opening game of the Boston season on Tuesday, Nov. 12 against the Chicago Black Hawks. The National League Governors will be called upon to approve the usual 48-game schedule and the continuance of the play-off system in vogue for the last two years.

Players Enlisted

Practically every player in the National Hockey League of Canadian citizenship has enlisted in the Canadian home armies for a period of three years and those players who have not already enlisted have been prevented from doing so because their local regiments have been over-subscribed or their class call will not come until spring.

In the case of the Bruins, Woody Dumart, Milton Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, Bill Cowley, Roy Conacher, Art Jackson, Herb Cain, Dit Clapper, Des Smith, Jack Shewchuk, Red Hamill and Flash Hollett have enlisted and are now having their military training at Canadian camps. Frank Brimsek, the Bruins star goaler, is an American citizen and Jack Crawford has taken out his American citizenship papers. Mel Hill will not do his training until next spring.

Finish Sept. 23

Of the Bruins reserves, Terry Reardon, Hughie Little and Gordon Bruce are at military training camps now. Harry Frost is an American citizen and Pat McReavy will do his training in the spring.

Most Bruins players will end their field work Sept. 23 and at the conclusion of their training period, about Oct. 1, will be granted their passports to report at the Bruins training camp at Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Season ticket applications will be mailed to last year's subscribers next week. Subscribers will have until Nov. 1 to renew their locations. Thereafter locations will be thrown open to new subscribers.

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell ss	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
McCosky cf	6	3	4	4	1	0	0
Gehringer 2b	6	1	5	7	3	3	0
Greenberg lf	4	2	2	6	2	0	0
York 1b	5	2	2	2	11	1	0
Campbell rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Higgins 3b	5	0	1	2	0	1	0
Sullivan c	4	1	2	2	6	1	0
Hutchinson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gorsica p	2	0	1	1	1	4	0
McKain p	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	41	11	18	25	27	17	0
BOSTON							
DiMaggio cf	6	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer rf	5	1	2	4	2	0	0
Foxx c	3	1	0	0	4	2	0
Williams lf	4	0	2	3	4	0	0
Cronin ss	3	2	1	1	1	3	2
Doerr 2b	5	2	3	8	3	0	0
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Gelbert 3b	5	1	3	3	2	2	0
Wilson p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Heving p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Galehouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Carey	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	14	22	24	8	3

*Batted for Fleming in fifth. †Batted for Johnson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	2	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	x	11
Boston	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	7

Runs batted in, Williams, Di Maggio, Doerr 4, Gelbert, Gehringer 4, York, Higgins 2, Greenberg 2, Gorsica, McCosky. Two-base hits, Williams, Carey, Gehringer 2, Higgins, Greenberg. Three-base hits, Cramer, Doerr. Home runs, Greenberg, Doerr. Stolen base, McCosky. Sacrifice, Bartell. Double plays, Cronin and Finney; Gelbert and Finney. Left on base, Boston, 12, Detroit 14. Base on balls, by Wilson 3, by Fleming 2, by Galehouse 2, by Hutchinson 2, by Gorsica 2, by McKain 2. Struck out, by Wilson, by Heving 2, by Galehouse 2, by Hutchinson, by McKain 2. Hits, off Wilson, 9 in 3⅓ innings; off Fleming 1 in ⅔ inning; off Heving, 6 in 2⅓ innings; off Galehouse, 1 in 1⅓ innings; off Johnson, 2 in ⅓ inning; off Hutchinson 5 in 2 innings, none out in third; off Gorsica, 7 in 4 innings, none out in seventh; off McKain, 2 in 3 innings. Wild pitch, Fleming. Passed balls, Foxx 2. Winning pitcher, McKain. Losing pitcher, Heving. Time, 2h. 54m. Umpires, Hubbard, Pipgras and Moriarty. Attendance, 3,966.

Brown Varsity Lightweights May Produce Strong Offense

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12 (AP)—Among his colleagues, who were not the least bit surprised when his All-Stars gained their upset win over the New York Giants, De Ormand "Tuss" McLaughry, of Brown, is regarded as the ideal coach for a lightweight squad. In fact, one famous coach once confessed, "I'd be leery of McLaughry's offense even if he was putting it on with Singers' Midgets."

And it is likely that many of McLaughry's confreres would regard this 15th of his series of Brown squads as lilliputians, for when he has all of his 50 candidates mustered, more than half of them will scale less than 175 pounds.

More Per Pound

But "Tuss" has a habit of getting more football per pound than most coaches and he would be beaming this season if he was assured that he was coming up with a couple of top-notch guards, a few end replacements and a competent passer and kicker.

He has 15 lettermen as a nucleus for this year's team, that must battle seven heavier major rivals, and most of them are backs and tackles. Such graduation losses as his husky son John, who cared for the backfield's blocking and kicking assignments; Charlie Blount, the passing specialist; Tommy Nash, the end-around-running wingman, and such guards as Spencer Manrodt and George Mahwinney would weaken any college squad.

O'Leary Back

About the only known gain "Tuss" can count is the return of the fleet Johnny O'Leary, who was ineligible last season. That Maynard, Mass., veteran assures McLaughry of two capable backfields that can alternate as units and it may be that Brown's offense will be even stronger than last year's, which averaged 295.9 yards for nine games.

Other experienced ball-carriers available are Co-Captains Bronislaw Stepczyk and Louis Duesing; Ernie Savignano, a bruising blocker, Hal Detwiler, Dick High, Bill Sheehan, Tommy Lohr and Bill Sandblom.

Up front McLaughry will have such rugged tackles as 235-pound Ams Taylor and 200-pound Arnold Soloway, the only real heavyweights on the squad, and a pair of experienced and brilliant ends in Johnny Marsolini and Bob Priestly. The guardsmen appear woefully weak at this writing and the centers almost so.

Not So Alarming

Such a situation might not sound so alarming if the Bruins were permitted to open in easy fashion and get rolling gradually. But they're forced to start the season on the road against what promises to be a powerful Wesleyan team and two weeks later engage what threatens to be the most rampant Red Raiders Colgate has sent to the football wars in many years. Then come Tufts, Holy Cross, Yale, Army, Harvard, Dartmouth and Columbia in that order.

The Brown schedule:

Sept. 28, Wesleyan at Middletown; Oct. 5, Rhode Island State; Oct. 12, Colgate; Oct. 19, Tufts; Oct. 26, Holy Cross; Nov. 2, Yale at New Haven; Nov. 9, Army at West Point; Nov. 16, Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 23, Dartmouth; Nov. 28, Columbia.

Barry Offsets Husky Frontier Loss of Boyle

The furrows on Jimmie Dunn's brow deepened, at Northeastern, when he found that Markus Boyle of Hatfield, upon whom he had been counting as a regular tackle, will not be available. Boyle is working on his brother's farm, and will not return to college until the second division in November.

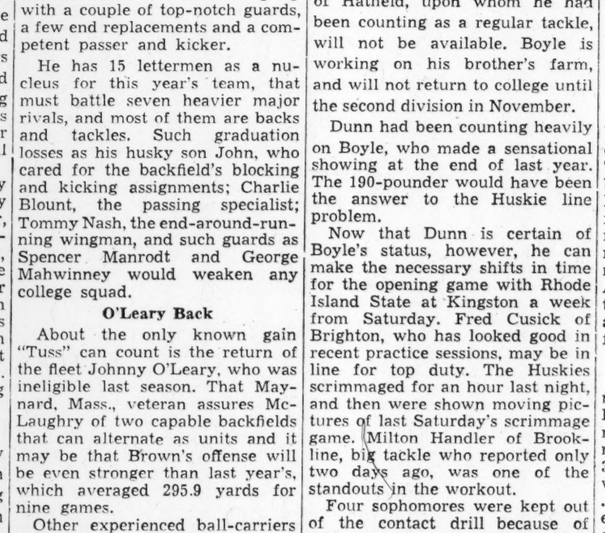
Dunn had been counting heavily on Boyle, who made a sensational showing at the end of last year. The 190-pounder would have been the answer to the Huskie line problem.

Now that Dunn is certain of Boyle's status, however, he can make the necessary shifts in time for the opening game with Rhode Island State at Kingston a week from Saturday. Fred Cusick of Brighton, who has looked good in recent practice sessions, may be in line for top duty. The Huskies scrimmaged for an hour last night, and then were shown moving pictures of last Saturday's scrimmage game. Milton Handler of Brookline, big tackle who reported only two days ago, was one of the standouts in the workout.

Four sophomores were kept out of the contact drill because of minor injuries. Joe Dias of New Bedford and Ed Macfarland of Winthrop were missing from the backfield, while Charlie Knowles of Roxbury and Ronnie MacKinnon of Stoneham were absent from the end squad. Line Coach Harold Kopp has been particularly pleased with the showing of Jake Wiren, 168-pound guard from Dedham. This track athlete has been blocking sensationally all the week and might work his way into the regular line-up.

Ed Barry of Wellesley was the leading ball carrier in last night's scrimmage section and also looked good on the receiving end of passes. Jim Reilly of Brighton, who appears to be the best of the sophomore ends, gave another good defense exhibition.

'Me and Paul'—



Wide World

Bringing back memories of Dizzy and Paul Dean, one-time Cardinal aces, Bucky Walters (left) and Paul Derringer are currently doing a two-man job of pitching the Cincinnati Reds into the World Series. Bucky won his 19th game in the first half of yesterday's double-header with the Bees and Paul took his 19th in the second half.

Detroit Fans Await Yankee Clash Today

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP)—Pennant thoughts gripped Detroit's baseball thousands today as the New York Yankees came to town for a three-game "make or break" series.

Realizing that the championship hopes of both teams were at stake, the faithful took up the battle cry, "Stop the Yanks."

Long lines of fans formed at the ticket windows to obtain pasteboards for the series and the Tiger management announced its advance sale for Saturday's game already had exceeded that for any other single contest this season.

A Repetition

The scene was almost a repetion of Detroit's pennant-winning days of 1934 and 1935, even to the Tiger pitching choice. Back in those days Schoolboy Rowe was usually called upon to stop the Yanks, and it was the Schoolboy, hero of one of baseball's greatest comebacks this year, whom Manager Del Baker picked to do the job today.

There was a possibility that Baker might switch at the last minute to Tommy Bridges, but Bridges, the only other Tiger pitcher who was with the club five years ago, would hardly detract from the illusion.

Marius Russo, 26-year-old southpaw, was slated to bear the Yankee mound burden.

Six Out of Seven

The Tigers went into the series boasting six victories in their last seven starts, three of them over the Cleveland Indians, third party to the tight little clique sitting on top of the American League standings.

In addition, the Detroiters have a 12-to-7 edge over the Yankees in the 19 games the two clubs have played this season.

That's just half of it, though. The last time they met the Yankees swept three straight games in New York and sent the Tigers tumbling five and a half games out of first place. A repetition of that feat at this late date might spell another league championship for the Yanks and the end for the Tigers.

Siftings

Iowa State College will observe Parents' Day Nov. 9 with the football game against Drake as the chief attraction. . . . Erling Jacobsen, Oregon varsity football center, is a licensed airplane pilot. . . . Only 14 of the 28 players who won football letters at Louisiana State University last fall are back this year.

* * *

Glenn S. Warner and Ben H. Winkelman are serving as co-coaches at San Jose State College. This is Warner's 46th year of football coaching. Lon Stagg of College of the Pacific is the only other football coach with a longer service record. . . . The Auerbach Memorial Trophy race, previously a marathon around Absecon Island at Atlantic City, N. J., will be shifted to Miami, Fla., next year and run as a three 15-mile heat open event for inboard hydroplanes.

* * *

The Knot Hole Club of Cincinnati, which was started in 1934 by Larry McPhail and the Public Recreation Commission of that city, now has 43,000 members. It had 379 baseball teams this summer with 6,500 boys playing on them. . . . Pitcher Russo of the Yankees certainly has the Indian sign on the Boston Red Sox. He has defeated them four straight times this year and what is still more to his credit is the fact that three of the victories were at Fenway Park.

* * *

George A. Wilson, Governor of Iowa, won a major "I" at the University of Iowa when he played on the varsity basketball team in 1905-06. . . . The alumni "I" Club has 409 members. . . . It certainly sounds strange to hear Ray Morrison, coach of the Temple varsity football team, say that forward passing is only an integral part of the attack of an outstanding eleven year in and year out. . . . The Big Ten Conference fixes the price at which school children can be admitted to games played by Big Ten teams on their home grounds.

* * *

Lou Young Jr., captain of the Dartmouth varsity football team, is the son of the former University of Pennsylvania star and coach. . . . The Municipal Auditorium at Buffalo is to be ready for hockey Oct. 15. . . . Coach Andy Kerr expects this year's Colgate varsity backfield to have more speed and versatility than last year's.

* * *

Purdue has 13 major and nine minor lettermen available for this year's varsity eleven. . . . Co-captain Bob Bjorklund, regular center on last year's Minnesota eleven, may be shifted to end this fall. He played end his sophomore year. He is 6ft. 3in. tall and weighs 215 pounds.

Harvard to Play Cornell in 1941

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Navy and Harvard will replace Army and Ohio State on Cornell's 1941 football schedule, the athletic department has announced. Appointment of Kenneth G. Brown, co-captain and reserve fullback on last fall's Cornell team, as assistant coach also was announced.

The 1941 schedule:

Oct. 4, Syracuse; Oct. 11, Harvard at Cambridge; Oct. 18, Navy at Baltimore; Oct. 25, Colgate; Nov. 1, Columbia at New York; Nov. 8, Yale; Nov. 15, Dartmouth; Nov. 22, Penn at Philadelphia.

Splitting the Fairways

Only One New Englander Left

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 12—New England was almost conspicuous by its absence at the national amateur golf championship here today. Of 13 hopefuls who started off in the qualifying round Monday, but one remained this morning to enter the third round of match play.

Yesterday morning Holly Mandly of Avon, Conn., Charlie Clare of Orange, Conn., Leo Martin of Trapelo, Ted Bishop of Woodland, and Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., and the Westchester Country Club, New York, began match play. Today only Burke remained.

Mandly, present holder of the open and amateur titles in his home state and one who was highly regarded here by touranment experts, fell in the first round before Jimmy Oleska of Brooklyn, the cross-handed detective. Mandly held a one-stroke lead as late as the 12th hole, but began to spray his tee shots to lose the 12th, 13th, and 16th holes; he halved the 17th, losing 2 and 1.

Second Round

Clare, Martin and Bishop all went to the second round, a better feat than New Englanders accomplished at Chicago last year, when only Joe Lynch was able to get past his opening match. Clare lost to George Dawson of Glen Ellyn, Ill., 2 and 1, after defeating John Krutilla of Midlothian, Ill., 2 and 1. Martin bowed before Wilford Wehrle of Niles, Ill., 2 and 1, after he had beaten John Lehman of Olympia Field, Ill., 4 and 3. And Bishop fell before Johnny Fischer, the 1836 champion from Cincinnati, 1 up, after defeating Ralph Bogart of Washington, D. C., 3 and 2.

* * *

If it be permissible to stretch a point, a New Englander by adoption was still in the tournament in the person of Johnny Fischer. A lawyer at present in Ohio, Johnny has spent considerable time in Massachusetts and considers the Oyster Harbors course on Cape Cod one of his favorites. In fact, Fischer sharpened his game there this summer for this championship.

* * *

The greatest finish in the tournament so far was turned in by little Frank Strafaci of Great Neck, N. Y., who was three down with three to play in his second-round match with Robert Cochran of Normandy, Mo. Strafaci won the last three holes, and defeated Cochran on the first extra hole.

* * *

Bishop expressed the hope following his defeat by Fischer that the next time he qualified he would not be placed in the same half of the draw with the former champion. "He put me out in the first round at Oakmont in 1938," the tall Woodlander recalled.

* * *

The four remaining champions of this event were all in the lower half of the draw. Jess Sweetser and Fischer met this morning, with the winner to meet the victor in the Willie Turnesa-W. B. McCullough match in the afternoon. These three were in the third quarter of the draw, with the defending champion Marvin "Bud" Ward of Spokane, Wash., in the last quarter. Ward was paired with Pat Abbot of Pasadena, Calif., this morning.

* * *

Pat Mucci of West Orange, N. J., may find himself in Hollywood soon. Pat played in the qualifying round with Bing Crosby, and said later Bing had offered him the chance to make a short with him on golf. Mucci, dark-haired and handsome, declared: "I suppose I'll be the villain—the one who steps on his opponent's ball." G. C.

Tiller Talk

Charles Graf Real "Chief Sachem"

When Charles Graf of the Squantum Yacht Club won the Indian Class inter-club bunting for the year with his Lark, it was the first time the president of that association has ever won the coveted championship, outstanding title in Boston Bay waters.

In the 13 years history of inter-club racing no previous Chief Sachem of the numerous Indians has even come close to really becoming "Chief Sachem." For Graf, it was the first championship pelt, although the second for his boat, Lark, which won the initial year's title in 1928, when Walter Hallett was owner.

* * *

Pleon Honors

Mary Louise Stephenson received the highest North Shore junior award, the Arthur Goodwin Memorial Bowl and the Pleon Yacht Club's gold medal of merit, last night at the annual banquet of the Marblehead junior organization.

Miss Stephenson was signalled for her conscientious work as secretary of the Pleon organization, oldest junior yacht club in the country.

Bobby Coulson, North Shore and National Junior Yacht Racing titilist, was given the Commodore B. Devereaux Barker trophy for excellence in racing tactics. Coulson was also part holder of the Leonard Munn Fowl Memorial Medal for Greatest Improvement in Helmsmanship, along with Barbara Lane Connolly, North Shore Women's champion, and runner-up to Coulson in the North Shore junior championships.

* * *

Proper Care

Proper winter care of a boat begins during the fall, when the amateur skipper turns his craft toward winter quarters.

Harry T. Freer, marine finishes expert of the du Pont Company, has compiled an authoritative log for fall care. Among his entries:

Remove weeds, barnacles and other marine growths from the bottom with a thorough scrubbing or scraping.

Clean the bilge until every particle of water is removed. It will then be well-dried out in the spring, ready for painting.

As soon as the wood has dried, give it a coat of the proper marine finish. This will seal the pores of the wood so as to minimize the opening of seams.

In racing craft, a good racing bottom should be built up during the winter. The fall is the best time to start, as numerous coats of paint are necessary, as well as long periods of drying between coats to permit easy sanding and rubbing.

If the boat is a power craft, clean the engine thoroughly with gasoline, kerosene or a washing compound. Where the paint has been chipped off, sand down to a feather edge and apply a coat of machinery finish, oxide primer.

Larry MacPhail Undecided About Keeping Durocher

BROOKLYN, Sept. 12 (AP)—Larry MacPhail, President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, declared yesterday he hadn't made up his mind about rehiring Leo Durocher to manage the club in 1941.

At a press conference called to announce that the Dodgers would train in Havana for five weeks next spring before moving to Clearwater, Fla., for two weeks, MacPhail was asked if and when he expected to reappoint Durocher who piloted the club to third place in the National League last year and at present has it in the runner-up spot.

MacPhail complimented Durocher's handling of the team, but then said he was disappointed that Leo had failed to take over the shortstop duties when Peewee Reese was hurt.

"Evidently he wants to be a bench manager," MacPhail said, "and that changes matter. I don't know yet what we'll do about it."

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	115	123	133	.311
Cooney	90	337	103	.305
Ross	135	517	147	.284
Moore	98	333	93	.279
Miller	134	508	138	.272
West	122	457	123	.269
Sisti	111	428	104	.243
Hassett	115	436	101	.231
Glossop	75	208	45	.216
Masi	62	138	27	.196
Berres	91	228	44	.193
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125
Wilborn	2	4	0	.000
Broski	1	1	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	30	39	16	.410
Williams	126	489	167	.342
Finney	122	514	166	.323
Cramer	135	595	185	.311
Foxx	127	456	139	.304
Di Maggio	90	342	102	.298
Doerr	133	526	154	.293
Gelbert	39	126	36	.286
Cronin	134	493	140	.284
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Spence	45	65	18	.277
Peacock	55	110	30	.273
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	143	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	12	4	3	.571
Salvo	19	9	8	.529
Errickson	31	11	10	.524
Sullivan	31	9	12	.429
Javery	25	9	3	.400
Posedel	32	11	17	.393
Strincevich	28	4	7	.364
Piechota	20	2	4	.333
Coffman	28	1	5	.167

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	15	5	2	.714
Wilson	37	9	5	.643
Grove	20	7	4	.636
Heving	36	10	6	.625
Dickman	33	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	24	6	6	.500
Bagby	33	9	14	.391
Ostermueller	26	4	8	.333
Fleming	7	0	1	.000

St. Louis Camp

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The annual fall tryout camp of the St. Louis Cardinals' Baseball Club will be conducted at Roosevelt Park in Blackstone, Mass., the week of Sept. 16-21, it was announced here by Leroy A. Dissinger, Cards' eastern representative.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bucky Walters gained 24th victory, beating Dodgers, 3-2, in 10 innings to maintain Cincinnati's 3½ game lead over St. Louis.

Three Years Ago

Charles (Chuck) Dressen, manager of Cincinnati Reds for 1936-37, released with Coaches Tom Sheehan and George Kelly by General Manager Warren C. Giles. Chief Scout Rhoderick Wallace temporarily in charge.

Five Years Ago

W. Lawson Little, J

All Four Contending Teams Battling for First Place in American League Race

Detroit Regains Top Position As Yankees-Cleveland Divide

By the Associated Press

The great finish of the American League is being compared with the customary September struggle of the National League, but it isn't the same. There's no crackup in the wild, breath-taking battle that's going on now in the junior circuit, which never has known anything like this in its 40-year history.

For a week, three strong clubs have been grappling for first place, always within a couple of games or less of each other, and today the whole mess is just as unfathomable as it has been for days.

Tigers Best Red Sox

The Detroit Tigers clawed their way back to the top yesterday by overpowering the Boston Red Sox, 11-7, while the Cleveland Indians and New York Yankees divided a double-header.

Actually, the three tremendous tussles left the standings in the form they were in Tuesday:

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.	To play
Detroit	78	58	.574		18
Cleveland	77	58	.570	½	19
New York	76	58	.567	1	20
Boston	73	63	.537	5	18

Today, Detroit defends its lead against the world champion Yankees in the first of a three-game series, while the Red Sox and Indians open a similar set in Cleveland. Something is bound to come out of these games, because no one has figured out a satisfactory way to divide three games.

It looked for a while yesterday as though the Yankee parade were about to win the prize right away. Rookie Ernie Bonham beat Bob Feller, 3-1, in a desperate pitching duel, each giving five hits. It was the fifth straight win for Bonham, who didn't let a man get to first after the third inning.

Great Control

An idea of the kind of pitching he has been doing for the Yanks can be gained from the fact he hasn't walked a single batter in the last three games and hasn't allowed more than eight hits in the last five.

The Yanks banged out two runs in the first inning of the nightcap, but the pentup Indians routed Red Ruffing with five runs in the third and won, 5-3, when darkness halted play in the sixth.

Detroit had the kind of a dingdong game you would expect when the Tigers and Red Sox collide. There were 32 hits off eight pitchers, and the lead teetered until Hank Greenberg hit his 31st homer with one on in the last of the fifth.

The Chicago White Sox caught up with Dutch Leonard, who had handcuffed them five times, and whipped the Washington Senators, 7-4, with a 14-hit assault led by Joe Kuhel.

Auker Effective

Elden Auker and George Caster put on a pitching performance rivaling that of Feller and Bonham, each allowing five hits, but the St. Louis Browns' hits included a homer, two triples and a double, and they shut out the Philadelphia Athletics, 3-0.

The Cincinnati Reds increased their lead in the National League to nine full games by sweeping a double-header from the Boston Bees, 8-0 and 3-1, while the Brooklyn Dodgers were losing a pair to the Chicago Cubs, 8-5 and 3-2. Bucky Walters pitched four-hit ball in the opener, and Paul Derringer scattered six in the nightcap. It was the 19th victory for each.

Dizzy Dean stalked back into the National League by hurling six-hit ball for the Cubs' second triumph over the Dodgers. But his sidearm stuff looked about the same as that which he used before going to Tulsa in the Texas League. He had good control and varying speed, but none of it like his former fast one.

The slugging St. Louis Cardinals took the New York Giants twice, 7-4 and 3-2, getting 17 hits in the opener and taking the nightcap on Terry Moore's home run in the ninth inning.

The Pittsburgh Pirates crushed the Phillies, 9-3, with a five-run flurry in the ninth.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

McCormick Standout in National

At a time when the American League race is riding to a history-making climax and the Cincinnati Reds are quietly planning their approach to a second straight World Series, conversation in the press box occasionally drifts to the game's top-ranking figures—the men deserving of "most valuable player" recognition.

In the National League, the names of Dixie Walker and Freddy Fitzsimmons of the Dodgers, Frank McCormick of the Reds and Johnny Mize of the Cardinals are often mentioned. Other players, hidden in the dark corners of the second division, also get a share of support. Eddie Miller of the Bees, for example.

Mize Hitting

However, looking at the situation from all directions, there seems little chance of McCormick being beaten out of the honor. First baseman and main offensive spring of Uncle Will McKechnie's classy Cincy outfit and a 154-game player, Frank should out-distance the field without too much difficulty. Mize is having another big year in the batter's box, smashing home run records all over the place, but the Cardinals are too far out of the flag running to help him win the No. 1 spot.

As this is written, McCormick leads the senior league with 167 base hits and 38 doubles, is second to Mize with 113 runs batted in (Mize has 114) and is tied for the runner-up berth in hitting with Stan Hack of the Cubs at .319. However, Frank's value extends further. In the field, McKechnie calls him one of the greatest defensive first sackers of all time, and Uncle Will has seen a lot of them. Of course, he may be prejudiced. But, just the same, his man unquestionably stands out among present-day guardians in the circuit.

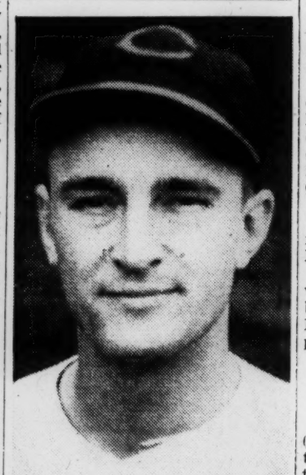
Early to Pick

In the American League, Hank Greenberg of the Tigers, Bob Feller at Cleveland, Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees loom above the field. Picking the head man from this group is not simple. In fact, it still may be a little early to put a finger on the man. For instance, if Bob Feller succeeds in carrying the Indians into the World Series, by a combination of nine-inning and bull pen efforts, how could the committee ignore him? Yet, if the Tribe blows the pennant, Bobby would not attract so much attention in final balloting.

At this moment Greenberg is leading the parade with 117 runs batted in and 46 two-baggers, and is tied for second with Di Maggio at 29 homers. Hank has done a great job in left field—far better than the critics supposed he could after several years in the infield. The Tiger attack has tremendous force and the big Bronx slugger is the spark. He also has crossed the plate 103 times himself.

Foxx Catching

Di Maggio is high in the batting race, has 113 runs driven in and the aforementioned 29 four-baggers. Foxx leads with 35 homers and heads the powerful Red Sox in run production. Jimmy is captain of the Boston club and showed the proper ambition a while back when he tossed aside his first sacker's glove and donned the equipment of a catcher. It was a noble gesture and designed to help



By a Staff Photographer

Frank McCormick

Manager Joe Cronin out of a difficult situation when Joe suddenly found himself without a big league backstop. Once Foxx took over, nobody could get him out of there.

Therefore, discussion of the American League award is suspended until the pennant race is settled. As pointed out previously, Feller could clinch it by lifting the Indians over the top. Greenberg would probably get a big play from the press if he paced the Bengals into the classic. The same is true of Di Maggio, the Yankee center fielder. The flag picture looks rather hopeless for Foxx, with the Red Sox no better than fourth at this date. But Double-X deserves recognition on the strength of his continuous slugging and valuable "fill-in" behind the bat.

Open Polo

WESTBURY, L. I., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Gerry brothers, Elbridge and Bobby, guided their Aknusti foursome into the finals of the national open polo championship yesterday walloping Winston Guest's Gulf Stream four, 11 to 6.

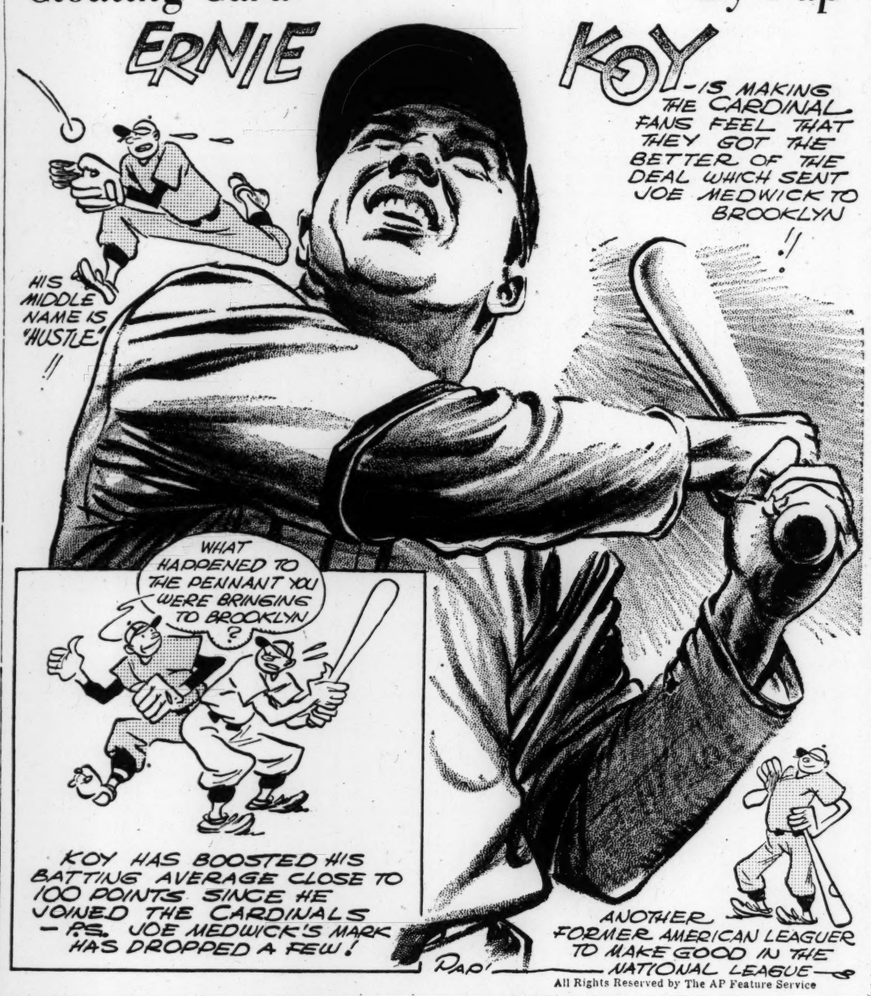
Both brothers scored four times, with Gerry Smith carding three times for the winners, while Alan Corey, at back, did yeoman work stemming the sporadic tries of the losers.

The Aknusti team thus qualified to meet Stewart Iglehart's Great Neck outfit on International Field Sunday for the championship.

Pitcher Sold

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Sale of Bob Logan, ace southpaw of the Indianapolis American Association Baseball Club, to the Cincinnati Reds has been announced by Leo Miller, President of the Indians.

Clouting Card —By Pap'


ERNIE
HIS MIDDLE NAME IS "HUSTLE"
KOY-IS MAKING THE CARDINAL FANS FEEL THAT THEY GOT THE BETTER OF THE DEAL WHICH SENT JOE MEDWICK TO BROOKLYN
WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PENNANT YOU WERE BRINGING TO BROOKLYN?
KOY HAS BOOSTED HIS BATTING AVERAGE CLOSE TO 100 POINTS SINCE HE JOINED THE CARDINALS — PS. JOE MEDWICK'S MARK HAS DROPPED A FEW!
ANOTHER FORMER AMERICAN LEAGUER TO MAKE GOOD IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE
PAP'

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Women's Western

SEATTLE, Sept. 12 (AP)—Brown-haired Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, national women's champion, was forced to the 19th hole yesterday to capture the second-round match in the Women's Western amateur golf tournament.

Miss Jameson, tourney co-medalist, was playing slender Ellamae Williams, Chicago City and Illinois State champion and the daughter of a Chicago professional. Miss Williams drove out of bounds and required seven strokes on the overtime hole, while Betty had a par five.

The match headlined the day's play.

The other co-medalist, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., twice a winner of the tournament, had little trouble winning from Mrs. Frank Currie, Seattle, 6 and 4, although both were well over par.

Continuing her blistering pace, diminutive Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., racked up another one-sided victory, showing the day's best golf in defeating Mrs. Helen H. Bertagnole of Salt Lake City, 6 and 5.

Other results yesterday:

Mrs. J. K. Priebe, Seattle, defeated 16-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., 1 up.

Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis won the Battle of the Twin Cities by defeating Jane Goodsill of St. Paul, 1938 Western junior champion, 1 up.

Amateur Baseball

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 12 (AP)—Frostburg's hard-hitting team tumbled into the sixth round of the national amateur baseball tournament yesterday with a sloppy 10-6 victory over Waterbury, Conn. Pittsburgh defeated Dayton, Ohio, 3 to 2.

The Maryland team has lost only to Pittsburgh, undefeated favorites in this year's tournament, the defeat sends Waterbury home.

Both sides errored frequently during the loose game, but Frostburg's superior stick power, with the Drew brothers, Marble and Urbis functioning, was too much for Waterbury. Heider was the winning pitcher, going the route.

Pittsburgh scored its fifth-straight triumph by shading Dayton 3-2, and is the tournament's only undefeated team. Dayton was eliminated by the defeat.

The Pennsylvanians duplicated Tuesday night's victory when Cubic walked in the last of the eighth and scored the winning run on Shortstop Schuman's triple against the right field wall.

Rimmell, for Pittsburgh, and Murphy for Dayton were neck and neck in a hurling duel until Schuman's blow.

Birmingham's Acipco team blasted Dearborn, Mich., from the tournament last night by a score of 14 to 5.

Special Prize

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 12 (AP)—One of rifledom's most coveted prizes—a personal letter of commendation from the President of the United States—was up for decision today at the national matches.

A field of 1,625 of the country's high bracket .30 caliber marksmen entered the 30-shot event, which called for 10 shots slow fire standing at 200 yards, 10 shots prone at 600 yards, and 10 prone at 1,000 yards.

The event was open only to the service rifles, the Bolt Action Springfield and the new Garand semi-automatic.

Sergt. Thomas Jones of the Marines, who scored 147 of 150 to win last year, is entered. No one has won the event twice in the last three decades.

S. M. U. Greatly Respected Team in Southwest Circles

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—It wasn't a very happy year for Southern Methodist University back in 1916 when they walked off the football field, for their brother members of the conference didn't treat them with any great show of brotherly love. Texas University romped over them by a score of 74-0 and Texas A. & M. won 63-0. Baylor coasted to a 70-0 victory, while Texas Christian University managed to win by 43-0, but Rice Institute turned it into a track meet and ran up a record score of 143-3. Now the worm has turned and S. M. U. is a greatly respected team. Since those dark days of 1916, S. M. U. has won more games from her conference foes than she has lost. Only Arkansas and T. C. U. have come out ahead of her in the struggle during the past 24 years.

Rice Institute's first week of practice was spent in seeing that the squad was in perfect condition before any scrimmaging started. Head Coach Jess Neely, who is starting his first year in the Southwest Conference believes in thorough conditioning for all of his players and perfect timing in the execution of the plays. Five plays from the single wingback formation were handed out and Neeley said he would continue to hand out a play or two each day until they are all gone over. So far the Rice squad has been working on pass defense with plenty of tackling, blocking and calisthenics. Backfield combinations have been changed frequently and several sophomores will be sure to see service this year.

Fred Wolcott, senior and world renowned hurdler, will also try out for the team. Wolcott has one semester left of eligibility and although he hasn't played football since his high school days he is anxious to try out for the team. Any man that can run the hundred yards in less than ten seconds is always a problem to opposing teams.

Coach Bible of Texas was happy when he found out that his star backfield performer, Jack Crain, was only four pounds over his last year's weight. The players were happy over their new orange and white uniforms, and were willing to do any stunt for the photographers.

Key man in the University of Texas football plans this fall is Pete Layden, a triple-threat backfielder, who appears ready for a great year after missing much of his sophomore season because of a leg injury. The popular Irishman is one of the fastest men on the squad, the best passer, and one of the most able kickers. He holds down the fullback position, the key position in D. X. Bible's double wing back offense.

Improved defensive work was the most noticeable change in the 1940 Longhorns as they finished their third day's practice, and aimed at rougher work, in the form of a game-conditioned scrimmage. Speed, experience, reserves, and better tackle plays were the ingredients that brought hope for the stronger defensive play in the opening drills. Last year the Longhorns were weakest in defense, having the dubious honor of leading the league in the number of yards gained against them by rushing. They lost three times as many yards in this department as did the Conference leader, Texas A. & M.

Coach Dutch Meyer of Texas Christian University evidently thinks that the best way to learn football is to play football, so he had his squad out playing hard at the end of the first week of practice, and has scheduled a "game" for early this week, but plenty of rough stuff will be dished out every day. Dean Bagley, Kyle Gillespie, Frank Kring, Logan Ware, and Connie Sparks have showed up well the first week. Sparks has been moved from fullback to end, and is making good at his new position.

* * *

Although Texas A. & M. has received national recognition as the No. 1 team of the country, the conference race is even harder to predict this year than last. Each team will be stronger than last year and all will be striving to trip A. & M. from the top. The spirit of each team was typified when Coach Neeley of Rice asked, "Well, boys, are you ready?" and one of the players replied, "Coach, we have been ready for eight months."

U. S. Amateur Golf Results

First Round

Albert E. Campbell, Seattle, defeated Ed Meister, Cleveland, 2 and 1.
Leo Martin, Boston, defeated John E. Lehman, Chicago, 4 and 3.
George Dawson, Chicago, defeated Arnold Zimmerman, Hornell, N. Y., 6 and 5.
Thomas Sheehan, Jr., Northville, Mich., defeated Skee Riegel, Glendale, Calif., 1 up (20 holes).
Wilford Wehrle, Chicago, defeated Toby Lyons, Cambridge Springs, Pa., 1 up.
Charles C. Clare, Orange, Conn., defeated John Krutilla, Chicago, 2 and 1.
Jack Hoerner, Glenview, Ill., defeated Robert E. Clark, Edgewater, Colo., 6 and 5.
Otto Greiner, Towson, Md., defeated Arthur L. Doering, Jr., Chicago, 4 and 3.
John P. Burke, Rye, N. Y., defeated Benjamin E. Skinker, Jr., Chevy Chase, Md., 3 and 2.
Billy Bob Coffey, Ft. Worth, defeated Christian A. Brinke, Birmingham, Mich., 4 and 2.
Robert Cochran, St. Louis, defeated Robert Dunkelberger, Greensboro, N. C., 3 and 2.
Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Douglas Ford, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 1 up.
Maurice J. McCarthy, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated Edmund Overton, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 2 and 1.
William Holt, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y., defeated John Markel, Reading, Pa., 2 up.
Stephen Kovach, Natrona Heights, Pa., defeated Frank Toronto, Sacramento, Calif., 1 up.
Richard Chapman, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Neil White, Culver City, Calif., 2 and 1.
Jess W. Sweetser, Bronxville, N. Y., defeated Stewart M. Alexander, Jr., Burlington, N. C., 2 and 1.
Henry J. Kowal, Indianapolis, defeated Pat Mucci, West Orange, N. J., 4 and 3.
John W. Fischer, Ft. Thomas, Ky., defeated Dan Carmichael, Jr., Columbus, O., 1 up.
William P. Turnesa, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., defeated Bruce N. McCormick, Pasadena, Calif., 3 and 2.
W. B. McCullough, Jr., Abington, Pa., defeated Henry Fabian, Steubenville, O., 5 and 4.
Marvin Ward, Spokane, defeated Ellis Knowles, Rye, N. Y., 6 and 5.
Samuel Bates, Jr., Virginia Beach, Va., defeated John Wood, Cincinnati, 2 and 1.
B. Patrick Abbott, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Thomas Whiteway, Wickliffe, O., 2 and 1.
Ted Bishop, Auburndale, Mass., defeated Ralph Bogart, Washington, 3 and 2.
Francis J. Allan, Pittston, Pa., defeated Mark J. Stuart, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1 up.
Gus T. Moreland, Peoria, Ill., defeated John J. Donohue, Jr., Sioux City, 2 and 1.
Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans, defeated Cary Middlecoff, Memphis, 3 and 1.
James Oleska, Brooklyn, defeated Harold H. Handly, Jr., Avon, Conn., 2 and 1.
Harry H. Haverstick, Jr., Lancaster, Pa., defeated Dan B. Cawley, Jr., Marietta, Ohio, 2 up.
Richard Allman, Philmont, Pa., defeated James Frisina, Springfield, Ill., 1 up (20 holes).
Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., defeated William Y. Dear, Jr., West Orange, N. J., 1 up (23 holes).

Second Round

Sheehan defeated Campbell, 1 up.
Wehrle defeated Martin, 2 and 1.
Dawson defeated Clare, 2 and 1.
Greiner defeated Hoerner, 2 up.
Burke defeated Coffey, 5 and 4.
McCarthy defeated Holt, 5 and 4.
Strafaci defeated Cochran, 1 up (19 holes).
Chapman defeated Kovach, 3 and 2.
Sweetser defeated Kowal, 4 and 2.
Fischer defeated Bishop, 1 up.
Turnesa defeated Moreland, 1 up.
Ward defeated Haas, 3 and 2.
Billows defeated Allman, 5 and 3.
Haverstick defeated Oleska, 3 and 2.
Abbott defeated Bates, 1 up (19 holes).

Turnesa Well Coached With Six Brothers

BULLETIN

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Wilford Wehrle of Chicago gained the quarter-finals of the forty-fourth national amateur golf championship today by routing Tom Sheehan of Northville, Mich., 5 and 4.

Medalist Dick Chapman, 3 up at the turn, lost little time in closing out Maurice McCarthy, Jr., of Cincinnati, 5 and 4. Chapman, a Winged Foot Club member, was under par again.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 12—Too many cooks have been known to spoil the broth in some instances, but they have had just the opposite effect with young Willie Turnesa.

In some circles it might be considered disastrous if a golfer submitted his swing to the scrutiny of six different professionals, but for Willie it has brought him a national championship, several sectional titles, and a reputation as one of the outstanding amateurs of the country.

Seeking to Repeat

Turnesa, now seeking to repeat his 1938 triumph at Oakmont, today entered the third round of match play in this year's national amateur golf championship at Winged Foot club here. During the play this week he qualified with a 36-hole total of 152, and defeated Bruce McCormick of Pasadena, Calif., 3 and 2, and Francis J. Allan of Pittston, Pa., 4 and 3.

The progress so far of the 26-year-old Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., star has been pleasing no end to those six professionals who sharpened his game, and who distributed the credit for his form evenly among themselves. To name them they are Phil, Frank, Joe, Mike, Doug and Jim Turnesa, his brothers.

It was this family group that started Willie playing golf at the age of seven, furnishing the youngest member of the family with a set of cut-down clubs. All pitched in with advice which Willie followed so closely that at the age of 13 he won his first championship—the Westchester County Caddie title.

As grateful as he is to his brothers for their help and as much as he loves the game, young Turnesa refuses to consider any possibility of turning professional himself. "A pro's period at the top is much too short," he explained, "for me to throw away the advantages I gained from my college education at Holy Cross."

Excellent Job

Right now Willie has an excellent job as a salesman for a manufacturing concern, a position which lists his territory as the East but which also allows him to Winter in California and Summer here.

Turnesa is generous to the extreme in the credit he gives his brothers, not only for their aid in golf, but for the financial aid they advanced to help put him through college. Everything he has accomplished he freely admits is due to them.

The son of the Grounds Superintendent at Elmsford Country Club, his home course, Turnesa first came into national prominence while he was in college. For three years he won the Eastern Intercollegiate championship, climaxing his college career by annexing the national amateur crown.

Slightly heavier now than he was in college when he weighed around 130 pounds, Willie holds a record that will never be broken—a 62 at Elmsford. "It won't be broken," he explained with a grin, "because the course has been changed. "I scored that 62 about 10 years ago."

On the links Turnesa cuts an imposing figure. Dressed in a bright yellow sweater and light blue trousers, he carries himself with quiet assurance of his position in the golf world. His is a true success story—the rise of a poor greenkeeper's son to national prominence. His story is America at its best.

Willie Turnesa continues to prove he is still a master in the art of getting out of sand traps. It is a rare occasion when Willie does not blast out close enough to the hole to get down in one putt. Spectators today were recalling his feat in the final of the 1938 amateur, when he got in 11 sand traps in the first 27 holes and required just one putt exactly 11 times.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	78	58	.574	
Cleveland	77	58	.570	½
New York	76	58	.567	1
Boston	73	63	.537	5
Chicago	71	64	.526	6½
Washington	68	78	.426	20
St. Louis	56	81	.409	22½
Philadelphia	50	79	.388	24½

Results Sept. 11

Detroit 11, Boston 7.
Chicago 7, Washington 4.
New York 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	86	47	.647	
Brooklyn	78	57	.578	9
Pittsburgh	70	61	.534	15
St. Louis	68	62	.523	15
New York	66	67	.496	20
Chicago	66	70	.485	21½
Boston	56	79	.415	31
Philadelphia	43	90	.323	43

Results Sept. 11

Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 7, New York 4.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 8, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.

Duke Team Appears Tops In Southern Conference

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—With men who know football, its Duke out in front. Every coach in the Southern Conference pick Duke to win and they are a group of men who should be able to recognize a powerhouse when they see one.

Virtually every one of these coaches not only believes Duke will take conference honors again this year, but many of them believe the Blue Devils will be the strongest team in the nation. All of this is honest opinion and not propaganda made to put Wallace Wade and his team on the spot.

Coach Henry Redd of Virginia Tech, one of the men who believe in the boys from Durham, says that it's Duke and North Carolina on top, with Duke all but unstoppable.

This leads to the well-known belief that the Duke-North Carolina game Nov. 16 will again decide the championship. For if all the coaches picked Duke as all but unbeatable this time, they put the Tar Heels right behind them.

All North Carolina football fans evidently share that opinion for they bought out the entire stadium at Chapel Hill in early July.

Wake Forest received a great many votes for third position, although William and Mary, Clemson, Virginia Tech, and V. M. I. were marked down as teams to watch. The coaches agreed that if the Wake Forest line plays as well as the backfield, the Demon Deacons should be able to whip almost anyone.

* * *

Selection of Ed Nowak, one of the Sally League's best hurlers, under the working agreement of the Atlanta Crackers with the Sawannah Indians, was announced last Sunday by President Earl Mann.

Mann said he felt fortunate in obtaining Nowak. After seeing Nowak in action several times this year, Mann was very much impressed with his work. Information on Ed from those who have watched him more frequently was even more impressive.

* * *

Ray Sanders, Columbus Red Birds first baseman who has shattered the modern runs-batted-in record for the loop, was chosen the "most valuable" player in the South Atlantic League in a poll conducted by the Sally League baseball writers.

Shortstop Ed Stanky, of Macon, placed second, while Herb Crompton, catcher, of Sawannah, won third honors.

North Carolina's All-America basketball center, six foot, five inch George Glamack, is taking a fling at football this fall.

George is out for the left-end position now held by Paul Severin All-America end. And Coach Ray Wolf finds himself in the unique position of having two All-Americas at the same spot.

By another coincidence, the Carolina end coach is Bill Lange, who tutored Big George to All-America honors on the hardwood last winter.

Walter Gilbert, Auburn's All-Southern center in 1935-36, last week was named assistant football coach at his alma mater Gilbert, captain of the Tigers in 1936, will assist in coaching the freshmen.

* * *

University of Tampa football team is training in Western North Carolina this year for the first time. The Spartans came to the North Carolina mountains after seeing the results obtained by the Rollins College Tars who now are in camp at Asheville. This is the third straight year Rollins has trained in Asheville.

Tampa will meet Rollins twice during the coming season in Florida.

Coach Nash Higgins has the best prospects in the eight-year history of the Florida school and will meet Appalachian at Asheville, Sept. 14, in the opening game of Tampa's schedule.

* * *

Dots and dashes—Alf Anderson, hard-hitting shortstop of the Atlanta Crackers, was sold to the Pittsburgh Pirates for delivery next spring. Price was not announced but was believed to be about $25,000 . . . Philadelphia announced last week the purchase of Max Wilson, star left-handed pitcher of Portsmouth, Va., in the Piedmont League. Wilson reported to the Phillies at the close of the Piedmont League.

Albemarle, N. C., won the national junior baseball title by defeating San Diego, Calif., in the fifth and deciding game of the American Legion Junior baseball series . . .

Albemarle continued the phenomenal comeback ability that the team has displayed this season, by winning three straight games in the series after San Diego, 1938 champions, had taken the first two. The same brand of ball playing was displayed in the sectional finals at Charlotte when Albemarle was forced to win four consecutive tilts in three days.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 3, Baltimore 0.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 0.
Jersey City 2, Syracuse 3 (Only games.)

American Association
Minneapolis 11-7, Milwaukee 8-6.
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 1, Columbus 0.
Indianapolis 14, Toledo 3.

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 3-3, San Diego 1-5 (2nd game 7 innings).
San Francisco 10-2, Portland 1-9 (2nd game 7 innings).
Hollywood 2, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 0.

Texas League Play-offs
Beaumont 2, San Antonio 0.
Houston 5, Oklahoma City 2.

Southern Association Play-offs
Nashville 11, Chattanooga 5.
Atlanta 9, Memphis 7 (13 innings).

Eastern League Play-offs
Hartford 6, Binghamton 2.

'Ted Lyons Day'

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have announced that Sept. 15 has been designated "Ted Lyons Day" in honor of the 39-year-old pitcher's 18 years of loyal service to the club.

The Sox will play the Boston Red Sox two games that day with Lyons pitching one of them.

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Theater Guild and Copley Plays Announced—New French Film

'Ladies in Retirement' Promised With Miss Robson

The Theater Guild is taking over the Gilbert Miller production of "Ladies in Retirement" and will present the play in the 10 cities. Boston may expect to see the play with Flora Robson in the leading role for two weeks beginning Nov. 18. It will be included in the subscription series. The subscription tour will begin in Chicago Monday evening, Sept. 30. The cities to be visited include Detroit, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh.

The company, the announcement continues, will include Estelle Winwood, Isobel Elsom, and Patrick O'Moore.

Productions for Copley

Six new productions to be given at the Copley Theater are announced by the newly organized Copley Productions, Inc., headed by Joseph M. Gaites and Horace Schmidlapp, opening on Saturday evening, Sept. 28, with St. John Ervine's "Boyd's Shop." The others are "Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley; "Rebecca," in Daphne Du Maurier's dramatization of her novel; "As We Forgive Our Debtors," a play about the Middle West by Tillman Briseth with Polly Waters in the leading role; and "The White Pony," a domestic comedy by Marion Lloyd, with Charita Bauer. Possibly more plays will follow.

The plays, it seems, will be cast in New York but the work of production will be done in Boston with Mr. Gaites in direct charge. Each play, it is expected, will run for two weeks. If they are successful they may be taken on tour to other cities or directly into New York. Hiram Sherman will direct "Boyd's Shop," in which he will also play one of the leading roles with Whitford Kane and Helen Trenholme. There will be other directors for the other plays. Johannes Larsen is designing the settings in Boston.

Orchestra seats for the plays will be priced at $1.50, and subscriptions will be offered for the series at a reduced scale.

Chekhov Players to Tour

The Chekhov Theater Studio of Ridgefield, Conn., will begin a fall touring season in Albany, Oct. 14, with a production of "Twelfth Night" under the auspices of the Albany Institute of History and Art. The following night Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" will be given under the same auspices.

The company will travel through New England by automobile and truck before moving down the coast to play as far south as Dallas, Texas, and as far west as Chickasha and Stillwater, Okla. The repertory includes, in addition to the plays listed for Albany, a dramatization of Hans Christian Andersen's "The Mother," and an adaptation of the Austrian folk tale, "The Silver King."

'Charley's Aunt' Revival

Jose Ferrer will head the cast for the revival of "Charley's Aunt," which is expected in New York on Oct. 17 at a theater still to be specified. Mr. Ferrer played the role during the summer at Mt. Kisco. The revival will be produced by Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner.

Ezra Stone Plans Tour

Plans are being made by Ezra Stone to take on tour the comedy, "Your Loving Son," which he tested during the summer at Brattle Hall, Cambridge. Jessie Royce Landis and Charita Bauer are expected to join the company. The tour of seven weeks is to start at Baltimore on Oct. 14.

Mischa Elman

Who will give a recital in Symphony Hall on Jan. 26.

Argentinita and Associates

The Dancer and her Spanish Ensemble will appear Nov. 8-9 in Jordan Hall.

Pictures and Decorative Art Of Early American Periods

By Dorothy Adlow

The main exhibiting room of the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square is hung with early American pictures, and for supplement installed with many items of American decorative arts. That the fine and decorative arts enhance each other mutually is especially notable in this thoughtfully arranged display.

A critic may find himself concentrating on the furniture and small textiles and ceramics, for Americans of the Colonial and early federal periods were endowed with excellent taste and they lavished their imagination and ingenuity on articles of utility while their pictures were restricted to personal portraiture of an official and flattering nature.

Of such portraits there are a few examples. An early portrait by John Singleton Copley reveals those inborn aptitudes to paint with clarity and fidelity to fact. A Gilbert Stuart has, on the other hand, the suavity and grace of the other eminent American portraitist of the period. Shown besides is a likeness by Samuel Finley Breese Morse.

The love for color and the capacity to design with elegance and grace is more manifest in some hooked rugs, the tonal and textural quality of which certain American painters of today are striving to translate into paint. Good taste is also expressed in the exquisite woodcarving that garnishes household furniture. Odd, is it not, that the paintings seem provincial in comparison with the cabinet work of the same period.

* * *

The small galleries at Vose's exhibit a variety of pictures, in water color for the most part.

Millard Sheets, painter of the West Coast, is liberally represented here at Vose's. There is on the Coast a group of painters that work in the manner of Mr. Sheets, and we take it that he represents a trend in painting as emphatic there as the Winslow Homer tendency among New England painters is today. At Vose's we see hilly expanses washed on with a swift and fearless brush, with horses moving grandly across the country. Succinctness appears to be the artist's objective—a stenographic way of saying something grandiloquent. The method has its forcefulness and impressiveness; it lends itself, however, a little dangerously to suavity and mannerism. It is an extension further of Impressionism, which despite the swift changing styles of contemporary artists, has not exhausted its potentialities.

Henry Keller of Cleveland also exhibits. His water colors are executed with a stylish vigor. A "Schooner" by Frank Vining Smith should please the mariner, while Charles Emil Heil's "Chickadee" would interest an ornithologist. His miniature manner is rivaled by the decorative fancies of Vcevold Strekalovsky, whose extremely delicate technique discloses a patience and discipline that are exceptional today. An outstanding contribution to the water colors is a view by Karl Oberteuffer.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Two displays hang at Doll and Richards, one consisting of oils by Americans, the other, water colors by contemporaries. The oils represent Americans of the past. They include portraits of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, of Mrs. William Scollay by J. S. Copley, of Henry George by George deForest Brush, and of a man by Washington Allston. The outstanding exhibit is not a portrait but a landscape by George Inness, depicted with gentleness and poetry. There is a feeling expressed therein which painters today are trying to recapture after years of storm and stress. Our Americans, when they were not constrained by the conventions of the portrait market, often expressed themselves with feeling and sensibility. Their love of nature found painting a friendly and eloquent medium.

The water colors show a variety of efforts in brushwork of variable qualification. Nelly Littlehale Murphy's "Desert Country, Mexico" holds up especially well among its more expostulatory neighbors. Mrs. Murphy possesses something of a stirring, modest quality which we find precious among Americans. Ethel Machanic contributes a fleetly executed "Summer in the Fenway." Vladimir Pavlosky demonstrates further his adroitness with the brush, while Kay Peterson Parker portrays "Wind Tossed Trees, Gaspe," in austere patterns. From the brush of Eliot O'Hara comes "Acapulco," while William Jewell presents some familiar views of New England. Other exhibitors at Doll and Richards are Kitty Parsons, Y. Edward Soderberg, Olaf Olson, Sears Gallagher, Dwight Shepler, and Alfred Beckonert.

Lawrence Tibbett

Who will sing in Symphony Hall on Jan. 12. All the above events are items in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series.

St. Louis Operetta Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera closed its twenty-second season of operetta with an elaborate staging of "The Great Waltz." The large cast included several singers who have been associated with the Opera for a number of years, among them Joseph Macaulay in the part of Johann Strauss, Sr., and Gladys Baxter as Countess Olga. Arthur Kent effectively sang the music of Johnn Strauss, Jr., and was convincing in his conducting in the final scenes of his musical triumph.

A world of praise must go to Vivian Fay, the ballerina, who has graced many performances at the St. Louis Opera. Helene Marshall was charming in her acting and singing in the leading feminine role, that of Thérèse. The orchestra was under the direction of Jacob Schwartzdorf, who, this correspondent has been informed, is a protégé of Albert Stoessel. The young man has marked talent as a conductor.

It is to the credit of the managers that, in some regards, the Opera has been considerably bettered this year. Lew Christensen, ballet master, has conceived and presented a series of ballets which have been impressive and beautiful, and consistently related to the story of each opera. And Norris Houghton is an able art director.

One of the most obvious weaknesses in the Opera is a lack of distinguished comedy. Audrey Christie, one is tempted to pronounce, is the best comic talent in the gift of the Opera, but she has never had a part at the Forest Park Theater commensurate with her talents. Her best role was in "Good News," but certainly she was miscast in "Babes in Arms."

The season this year was 13 weeks long; "The American Way" ran for two weeks.

New York Art Exhibitions

Associated American Artists, Inc., 711 Fifth Avenue—Lower Galleries: Paintings in oils and original drawings by Lewis Daniel for Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." Through Sept. 16. Tenth anniversary exhibition of paintings and sculpture by members. Through Oct. 5.

Barbizon-Plaza Art Gallery—Thumb Box Exhibition: paintings shown will be restricted to oils. Through October. Bonestell Gallery, 106 E. 57th Street—Exhibition of paintings. Through Sept. 21.

Grand Central Art Galleries, Fifth Avenue—Portraits by distinguished American painters. Through Sept. 27.

Grand Central Art Galleries, 15 Vanderbilt Avenue — Annual Founder's Show representing the work of artist members. Through Nov. 7. Garden sculpture including the work of Harriet Frishmuth, Grace Talbot, Allan Clark and other foremost American sculptors. Through Sept. 27.

Milch Galleries, 108 W. 57th Street—Exhibition of paintings by early and contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 28.

'Carmen' at the Bowl

Los Angeles

The seventh week in the Hollywood Bowl's summer series was ushered in by the season's lone opera performance—Bizet's "Carmen," on the evening of Aug. 20. The audience was the largest thus far, with more than 24,000 persons crowded into space intended for nearly 4,000 fewer. Despite the throng, the argument still holds good that the Bowl is not the best setting for opera. Text, histrionics, and subtleties of expression are lost in the vastness of the amphitheater. Unfortunately for Bowl listeners, these factors are imperative in Bizet's colorful opus.

Gladys Swarthout had sung excerpts from the score in a previous appearance, but this was her first local appearance in the role on the stage. Without disparaging her singing or her charms as an actress, Miss Swarthout is miscast in the part of Carmen.

Armand Tokatyan, who went from these parts two decades ago to New York, essayed the role of Don José. His interpretation is plausible, rather than forceful. Laura Saunders, Los Angeles soprano, was properly demure as Micaela. She was the recipient of huge bouquets after her Third Act aria. Perry Askam was a rather stiff Escamillo. Lesser parts were competently taken by Paul Keast, Bonnie Emery Zobelein, Beatrix Mayo, Henry Korn, and Allan Linquinst. The chorus, trained by Hugo Strelitzer, sang lustily, but not always in the same tempo with the orchestra, which was conducted by Pietro Cimini. This marked Mr. Cimini's twelfth consecutive season as opera conductor in the Bowl, and the fact that the opera cannot be called an artistic success should not be laid at his door. The ballet, led by Jose Cansino and Antonita Morales, provided the high lights of the evening.

* * *

Thursday's concert, conducted by Albert Coates with Josef Hofmann as soloist, was a red-letter event. Mr. Hoffmann played in majestic manner Beethoven's Concerto in E flat. The brilliance and power of the last movement were thrilling. An ovation brought the usual generous supply of extras.

The earlier part of the program was less happy, beginning with the excerpt "Mars," from Holst's Suite, "The Planets." One would like to think that Mars is a kindlier planet than that described by Holst. Or perhaps he was thinking of the god on his warlike rampages. Nor was the mood lightened by Mr. Coates' reading of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini." However, there was brilliance and impish humor in Strauss' rondo, "The Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel." The orchestra gave a good account of itself and the musicians shared in the applause. The audience was modest in size, but large in appreciation.

Georg Szell made his second appearance as conductor on Friday evening, with chief attention centered upon Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which came first on the list. Mr. Szell is a forthright conductor, straightforward and direct in his approach to his musical tasks. He is well equipped and commands the orchestra with authority. Yet he seems to seek by external means the spark which can be found only within. Perfection of phrase and nicety of line cannot plumb the depths of Beethoven's mighty Fifth. For this reason he was more successful in his own transcription of Weber's "Perpetuum Mobile" and Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz. These were gems of style and good taste as delivered under Mr. Szell's baton. The Overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz" was the other orchestral number.

* * *

Contrary to custom, the program was bolstered with a solo attraction. Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, duo-pianists, made their first Los Angeles appearance on this occasion, playing Mozart's Concerto in E flat for two pianos (K. No. 365), as their chief offering.

Both pianists command a highly developed technique and play with scintillating brilliance. That their interest is principally in works of the moderns was revealed in their performance of a group of shorter numbers and several extras. The group included Rachmaninoff's "Vocalise," "Dance of the Buffoons" by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Etude No. 3 in F by Mr. Babin, and "Braziliera" by Milhaud. These were handled with deftness and charm, and brought the performers long applause.

With one more week remaining, the management has announced that all attendance and box-office records are being shattered this summer. The weather has been ideal, and programs have been varied and not too profound. But most of all, the management seems to have outlined a series that holds something for everyone.

Hal D. Craln

Dance Notes

The Saturday evening Students' Dance Recital series at the Washington Irving High School, New York, will begin on Oct. 12 with a program by Nimura and Lisan Kay.

Other engagements announced for this popular annual series of 10 performances are: Ruth St. Denis—La Meri School of Natya, Nov. 2; Maria Gambarelli, Nov. 23; Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble, Dec. 21; José Limon, Jan. 4; The Graff Ballet (of Chicago), Jan. 11; Martha Graham and her company, Feb. 1; Esther Junger and Pauline Koner, Feb. 15; Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and group, April 5.

At Brooklyn Academy

The dance events in the Music and Dance series of 12 recitals given by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Academy of Music are scheduled as follows: Carmalita Maracci, Jan. 7; Angna Enters, Feb. 18; Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, March 18.

Kirstein New Editor of Dance

Richard Davis, publisher of Dance Magazine, announces that Lincoln Kirstein will become the editor of that publication, in place of Paul R. Milton, who has resigned.

Mr. Kirstein is president and director of the newly reorganized School of American Ballet, which was founded in January, 1934, by Mr. Kirstein and E. M. M. Warburg. Artists of the ballet, while playing New York engagements, regularly attended the professional classes of this school. Paul Haakon, André Eglevsky, Agnes de Mille, Zorina, Baronova, Toumanova, Marie-Jeanne, and many other stars and soloists of the visiting companies—the Monte Carlo and De Basil Ballets Russes, the Ballet Theater, the American Ballet Caravan, the Philadelphia, the Chicago, and the San Francisco Ballets—keep in training by attendance at these classes.

This year the school will award three full scholarships in a nationwide competition to be held on Oct. 5. The competition is open to citizens of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, between the ages of 9 and 16, provided they have registered by Sept. 28 and have not previously attended the school.

Martha Graham, Carmalita Maracci, and José Fernandez will be guest teachers during the season

'They Were Five'

From a brief synopsis of "They Were Five," it might be expected that the new French film at the Fine Arts might bear a resemblance to some of the products of Sacha Guitry or possibly to the capers of Maurice Chevalier. For the yarn begins with five impoverished Parisians winning a fortune in a lottery. But Julien Duvivier, who directed the present picture and collaborated on the story with Charles Spaak, is more inclined to realistic detail than M. Guitry; and Jean Gabin, who plays the leading part, tends to more serious characterization than M. Chevalier.

As a matter of fact, the film seems to be in a mixture of moods. Some of it is in the comic vein, at times almost farcical in treatment. Some of it is tragic. Some of it reflects the seamier side of Parisian life. The transition from one mood to another has not been as smoothly managed as it might, and sometimes the effect tends to be puzzling. Possibly in the translation of the dialogue the slang seems to suggest East Side melodrama more than French comedy.

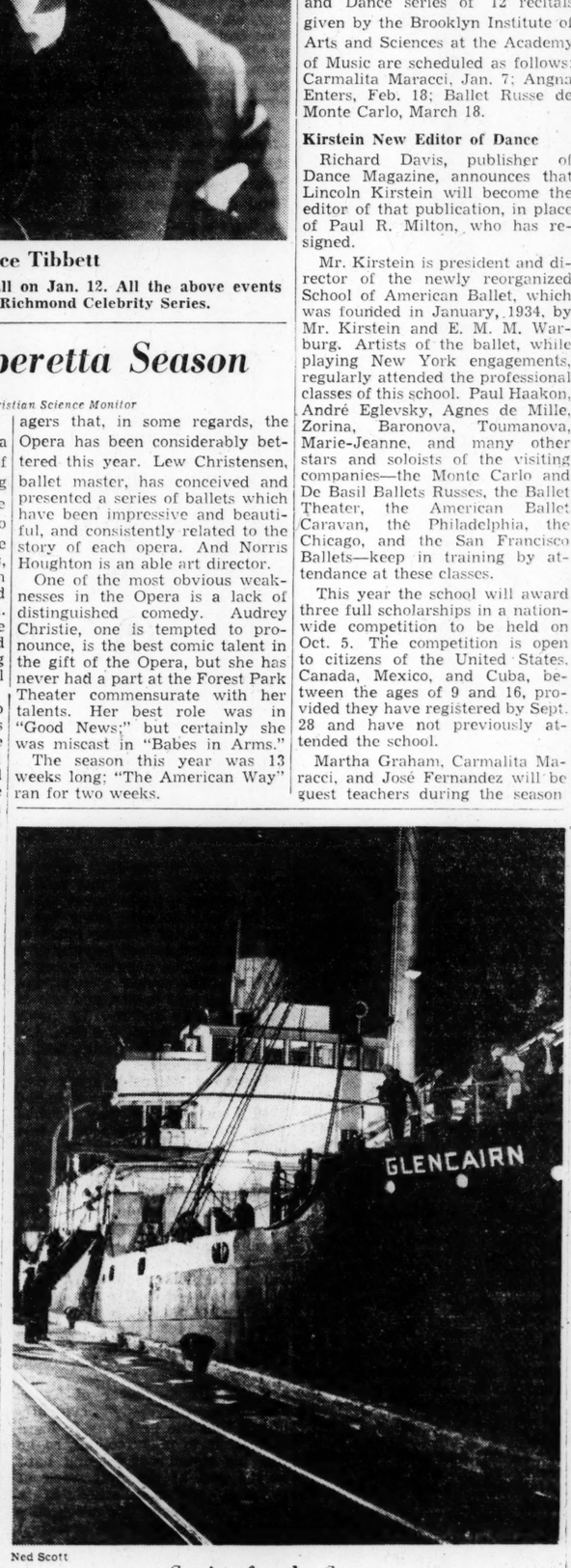
The acting has a characteristic Gallic vigor. M. Gabin is the chief contributor as one of the Parisian quintet who win in the lottery. Aimos, who has become a familiar figure in products from the French studios, is another. Both of them are able players. Charles Vanel, Charles Dorat, and Raphael Medina round out the group.

The five, it seems, agree to use their fortune to build a riverside cafe. But misfortunes comes upon them. Two of them depart. One is killed. The two who are left find themselves divided, for a time at least, by their attentions to the worthless wife of one of the pair.

Viviane Romance as the faithful sweetheart of one of the five and Micheline Cheirel as the faithless wife of another have the principal feminine roles.

An "Information Please" film, a March of Time issue on "Gateway to Panama," and newsreels round out the program.

E. F. M.



Ned Scott

Setting for the Screen

A night shot of the vessel on which most of the action takes place for the film from Eugene O'Neill's short plays, "The Long Voyage Home."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—"Johnny Belinda," by Elmer Harris, featuring Louis Hector, Helen Craig and Horace McNally. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Saturday.)

Shubert—"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Sept. 21.)

Fine Arts—"They Were Five," featuring Jean Gabin. 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time." 1:25, 325, 520, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Ahern. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—"Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1, 4:20, 7, 10. "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield, and Frances Farmer. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—"Laughing at Danger," with Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:10. "Stage to Chino," with George O'Brien. 12, 3:50, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

State—"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Jean Parker and Donald Woods." "Young America Flies." "Women in Hiding." "Dust Bowl Refugees." "Golf with Horton Smith," and latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix—"What's Your I Q?" with Pete Smith. "U. S. Navy—First Line of Defense." "Crime Does Not Pay." "Musical Western in Technicolor." "Horton Smith Golf Pointers," and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"Hell's Cargo." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—"The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones and Joe Penner. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "They Drive by Night," with George Raft. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Boston Cinemas

Fenway—"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Ahern. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—"Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1, 4:20, 7, 10. "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield, and Frances Farmer. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—"Laughing at Danger," with Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:10. "Stage to Chino," with George O'Brien. 12, 3:50, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

State—"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Jean Parker and Donald Woods." "Young America Flies." "Women in Hiding." "Dust Bowl Refugees." "Golf with Horton Smith," and latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix—"What's Your I Q?" with Pete Smith. "U. S. Navy—First Line of Defense." "Crime Does Not Pay." "Musical Western in Technicolor." "Horton Smith Golf Pointers," and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"Hell's Cargo." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—"The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones and Joe Penner. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "They Drive by Night," with George Raft. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Suburban Cinemas

ALLSTON—Allston: "Light of Western Stars." "Laughing at Danger." 2 and 8. **Capitol:** "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy-R. Johnson. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45. **Regent:** "Two Girls on Broadway." Lana Turner-Joan Blondell. "Missing Evidence." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mortal Storm." M. Sullavan-J. Stewart. "Biscuit Eater." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Turnabout." Adolph Menjou-M. Astor. 1:40, 7:50. "Florian." 3:15, 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Enemy Agent." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Boys From Syracuse." Allan Jones. 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. **Brookline Village:** "Maryland." 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Island of Doomed Men." 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Cross Country Romance." Gene Raymond-W. Barrie. "The Captain's a Lady." 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Turnabout." Carole Landis-A. Menjou. "Untamed." Ray Milland-Pat Morison. 2 and 8. **University:** "New Moon." Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." George Brent. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Maryland." "Wagons Westward." Chester Morris. 1:45 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Sailor's Lady." 1:45 and 7:50. "Way of All Flesh." 3:07, 9:12. **Dorchester:** "Private Affairs." "Men Without Souls. 2, 7 and 10. **Franklin Park:** "Way of All Flesh." Akim Tamiroff. 3:05, 9:20. "Sailor's Lady." 1:55, 8:10. **Strand:** "Maryland." 1:50, 8:05. "They Drive by Night." 3:26, 9:41.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Untamed." "Florian." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "House Across the Bay." "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 1:30 and 7. **Park:** "Primrose Path." "Forty Little Mothers." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Untamed." 3:55, 9:50. "Florian." 1:50, 8:05.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "New Moon." Jeanette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 9:15. "Turnabout." A. Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bill of Divorcement." Maureen O'Hara-A. Menjou. 2:30, 8:15. "Shooting High." Jane Withers. 4 and 9:45.

MALDEN—Maplewood: "Girl in Room 313." Florence Rice, K. Taylor. 2:15, 8:39. "Zanzibar." 3:23, 7, 9:45. **Granada:** "Golden Gloves." Jean Cagney. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Maryland." F. Bainter-Walter Brennan. 3:05, 6:20, 9:15. **Mystic:** "Sailor's Lady." Jon Hall-Nancy Kelly. 2:15, 7, 10. "Safari." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:30, 8:35. **Orpheum:** "My Favorite Wife." "Zanzibar." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Maryland." 1:45 8. "They Drive by Night." 3:34, 9:49.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ghost Breakers." "Three Faces West." 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "All This and Heaven Too." "Sandy is a Lady." 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Dr. Takes a Wife." "Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pride and Prejudice." "Mystery Sea Raider." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "All This and Heaven Too." "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 8

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maryland." Fay Bainter-W. Brennan. "Golden Gloves." Jean Gagney. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." "Outside the Three Mile Limit." Jack Holt. **Strand:** "Andy Harvd Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "The Captain's a Lady."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Maryland." Brenda Joyce-J. Payne. 3:23, 9:23. "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman." 3:46, 9:46.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan. "And One Was Beautiful." J. Muir. 2 and 7:45. **Capitol and Ball Square:** "Susan and God." "New Moon." N. Eddy. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** Everything Happens at Night." "Escape to Paradise." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Love, Honor and Oh Baby." "Tear Gas Squad." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Maryland." "Girls of the Road." 2 and 7:30. **Broadway:** "Edison the Man." "Those Were the Days." 1:30 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Doctor Takes a Wife." "Adventure in Diamonds." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Love, Honor and Oh Baby." Donald Woods. 2:09, 8:09. "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery. 3:21 and 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Maryland." Brenda Joyce. "They Drive by Night." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All This and Heaven Too." "Queen of the Mob." 2 and 8. **Watertown Square:** "Two Girls on Broadway." "Kidnaping Gorilla." 2 and 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Susan and God." "Sandy Is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON: "All This and Heaven Too." "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER-Winchester: 'Ghost Breakers." Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 8:13. "Over the Moon." Merle Oberon. 3:50, 6:40, 9:48.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Of Old Silhouettes, And A Cockadoodle Quilt

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part Three

In the deep seat of the big wing-chair, Nap wriggled impatiently. Hilary and Horace had promised to come over, and it was more than time for them to have arrived. After the storm and the lost children and all the exciting things that had happened yesterday, there was so much to talk about, and comparing notes was always fun. Lauretta wasn't bad company, and she was certainly obliging, and clever with her fingers, but she wasn't a boy. He wanted Hil and Horace!

"Where are your eyes, Lolly?" he snapped. "There's plenty more of the yellow over there, under that striped green stuff. Can't you see?"

Lolly was neither hurt nor huffy. In her mothering of Minty she had learned patience, and Nap's rasping tones brought no raspiness into her answer. "So there is! I was looking everywhere but in the right place."

They were in the pleasant square room back of Susan Dobie's parlor. Nap sat in a chair by the window. If he turned his head one way he could see the strong green oakboughs and delicate fronds of tall ferns in the grove on Oak Hill, tossing wildly in the windy clearing weather following the night's storm. If he turned it the other way, he could look down at Lauretta, sitting on the floor with an old skirt spread before her covered with big and little pieces of calico, gingham, lawn and seersucker in all the colors of the rainbow. Nearby, over a high-backed chair, two or three worn old dresses, gayly patterned, made a flowery background for her smooth brown head and drooping curls. Beside her a sewing-basket held many neatly basted patchwork squares, and more that were cut out but not yet caught together. They were the makings of a new bedspread for Nap's bed.

It had been begun by his mother long ago and laid aside because she was too busy to finish it. But Lauretta had offered to go on with the work. She liked sewing, and it wouldn't be like a set stint. It would be a pleasure, she had told Aunt Susan earnestly. Today she had suggested getting out the pieces and making a start.

Early Visitor

Nap had a good eye for color and design and was rather proud of his room. Only a little while ago he had repainted two chairs in it to suit himself, changing their dingy brown to a fresh buff with neat blue lines. He was planning to paint the table and corner washstand to match. But the counterpane on his mahogany bed was badly worn and much mended, and the fresh new paint made it look shabbier than ever. He was quite ready to take an interest in a new patchwork quilt, though such things were usually left entirely to women-folk.

Most of the new quilt would be made up of small squares arranged with regard to harmonizing and contrasting colors, but otherwise as simply as possible. The centerpiece would be different, and quite big and bold. Nap had chosen the design himself from several which his mother had shown him. Against a large eight-sided figure, all of blue for the sky, there would be a round yellow sun, with many stubby short rays—really more like a giant sunflower than a sun.

Lauretta had found plenty of blue pieces for the sky. But she was not sure she had enough yellow ones for the sun. The stuff she had selected was pretty and suitable, of a soft yellow with almost invisible white specks in it, but she was doubtful about the quantity. She was carefully comparing it with Aunt Susan's paper pattern when the knocker of the front door gave three polite and gentle thumps. Before she could empty her lap to get up, she heard the door opened and Aunt Susan's voice welcoming a visitor.

Presently they heard steps and rustlings in the parlor, and when the man spoke again they looked at each other and smiled. They recognized him now—Mr. David Lisburn, come to inquire if Minty was rested after yesterday's adventures, and to apologize for young Davy for having enticed her into them. The door was open between the two rooms and they could hear everything.

A Champion for Davy

"Don't say a word more, Mr. Lisburn," said Mrs. Dobie warmly. "Davy is a dear little boy, and if I'd been Minty's age I dare say I'd have run away with him myself, if he'd invited me. He has quite captivated the child. I fancy she hasn't had many playmates of her own age, and a boy like Davy—! She seems simply to have trotted at his heels like a little dog, without the least notion of balking at anything he wanted. Davy seems to have taken it quite as a mattter of course that she should meekly follow his lead, but he played the little man when they got into trouble. She says he tried to comfort her, and it was he who found the nest under the juniper bush—I wish I'd seen them there! A naughty, naughty pair of runaways, Mr. Lisburn, but funny and touching."

"And how is my young friend Nap?" inquired Mr. Lisburn.

"Won't you step into the next room and see for yourself, Mr. Lisburn," said Mrs. Dobie.

Lauretta scrambled to her feet. She curtsied and smiled prettily as Mr. Lisburn and Aunt Susan came into the room together. She liked Davy's father.

Mr. Lisburn uttered a laughing exclamation when he saw the litter of gay colors on the floor. He shook hands with Nap, and then asked, "What's going on here? Patchwork? A patchwork quilt? I know something about quilts myself. You wouldn't expect it of me, but I do. I drew the pattern for one my wife made once and it was such a success that I've had to draw three more since for ladies of my acquaintance. They like to have a quite new design once in a while—something that nobody has used before. Who is the quilt for, Lauretta?"

"For Nap, sir," said Lauretta. "And there's to be a rising sun centerpiece to remind him to get up. Nap's rather a sleepy-head."

"Oh, Nap is, is he? Then perhaps we can do better for him than a rising sun. Or we can make the rising sun an extra big one and have another reminder, too. That is, if Mrs. Dobie would approve and you don't mind a little extra work? And if Nap would like it? —He would? You don't?—Very well then. Lend me the scissors, please, and hand me that piece of red calico with the tiny black-and-white figure on it. Here we go."

As the Scissors Snipped

Swiftly and surely, as if it had been a silhouette, the scissors clipped and snipped until they had snipped out a grand red crowing cock.

"Ck-ck-ck-ck — cock-a-doodle-doo!" crowed Mr. Lisburn cheerily, holding it up to view. "There you are. Put your rising sun behind him and you've a perfect pattern for a sleepy-head. Don't you agree with me, Nap?"

"Yes, sir, and he's a beauty," said Nap gratefully, though a trifle sheepishly, for he only half liked being tagged a sleepy-head. "But—"

"But? But?" repeated Mr. Lisburn. "Tut, tut, don't you want to be reminded to get up? Or are you hinting that something is wrong with my beautiful bird?"

"Not wrong, sir—oh, no. But wouldn't he be an even more beautiful bird if his legs and beak were yellow, like a real rooster's, instead of red like the rest of him?"

"He would," agreed Mr. Lisburn. "But it would be a fussy bit more work for the ladies. They'd have to be very deep orange-yellow legs, and outlined in black stitching at that to show up against a yellow sun."

"We wouldn't mind the work, Aunt Susan, would we?" said Lauretta. "Let's have him the very most beautiful kind of rooster he can be! Only I don't see any orange-yellow pieces."

"There aren't any, but no doubt some of our friends will have some they can spare," said Aunt Susan. "I dare say Tibby Datcham has. You can ask Livvy."

When Mr. Lisburn went away he left three warmly friendly people behind him. Nap and Lauretta were delighted with the rooster design by a real artist, which would be so different from any other quilt in town.

Later Livvy and Hilary Datcham came in, and Horace with them. They, too, admired the red rooster with his head flung up in such a life-like manner to crow. To be sure Nap wasn't wholly pleased with the way Livvy promptly named the whole thing a "Cockadoodle quilt." A crowing cock was suitable for anybody at any age; it was not undignified—didn't they have them even on churches? —but "cockadoodle" sounded babyish, and he guessed that the name would stick. Livvy's names for things often did.

(The End)

Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Bison Is Built on Massive Lines

A mature American bison, viewed at close quarters, is an impressive sight. And not unnaturally. The animal is built on truly massive lines, standing nearly six feet high and weighing anything up to 2,000 pounds.

At one time vast herds of these fine creatures roamed the plains of North America. At a subsequent period it was feared that they would be doomed to extinction, but there is no longer any danger of that. It is true that the animal ceases to exist as a really wild creature, but large numbers are preserved in various national parks and reserves under the protection of the United States and Canadian Governments. In England, the largest herd is at Whipsnade, the London Zoo's open-air park on the Bedfordshire uplands.

By nature the bison is shy and retiring, but, owing to his enormous strength, he can make a formidable foe. He looks his best during the winter months, when his thick, shaggy coat helps to increase his apparent size.

Young Gardeners in Sweden

If some one today should ask a little Swedish Mary (or Ingrid, or Britta) how her garden grew, she might possibly have this answer ready—especially if she came from one of the larger towns:

"With peas and beans
and other greens,
and potatoes all in a row."

For today, urban children all over Sweden, under the supervision of their parents, are busy weeding and hoeing and watering their own bright little plots in the allotment gardens, which the municipalities lease at low cost to city families. And, following the utilitarian trend of the day, these well-tended patches that flourish in the shadow of modernistic apartment buildings and roaring factories have no room any more for flowers—every square meter of the soil within the red-painted picket fences is given over to edibles. Where roses and nasturtium used to bloom, where hollyhocks paraded in stately rows, are now beds for tomatoes and salad, carrots and beets, celery and cucumbers.

A Jolly Game

Not that any law has been passed, forbidding the growing of flowers; not that Sweden is lacking in foodstuffs—far from it. But the children have caught from their elders the all-pervading spirit of doing something useful for the common good, and are eager to contribute their little share. They are given every encouragement in the schools, and are taught by gardening experts more than just the rudiments of horticulture. They are forming "Young Gardeners' Clubs" in many parts of the country, staging contests, offering prizes, and in general making a jolly competitive and instructive game of the business of adding to the country's food supply.

Allotment gardens, where city people can get fresh air and outdoor exercise, in addition to providing their own (vegetarian) meals, are an old institution in Sweden. The first ones came into existence toward the end of the last century, and many millions of kroner have been spent by the tenants on trim and cosy garden houses—where the afternoon siesta is enjoyed on the shady porch—tools and tool sheds, fences and flag poles (no allotment garden in Sweden is without a pole for the "blue-and-yellow"), as well as on plants, seedlings, top soil, and fertilizer. Many additional millions have been returned to these industrious tillers in the form of sale of vegetables and fruits.

New Garden Plots

In the last couple of decades, more than 5,000 allotment gardens have sprung up around Stockholm alone, providing quiet and recreation for white collar workers as well as factory employees. They became especially numerous during the last years of the World War, when the Swedish harvests almost failed twice in succession and a subsequent food shortage arose.

Today, the allotment garden idea is once more gaining rapid impetus all over Sweden. If the country's source of food supply were to be drained or even threatened by a crop failure or by some other misfortune, these agricultural efforts on the part of the city dwellers would naturally be of the greatest value.

In the capital, the authorities recently have made available as many as 3,000 new garden plots. At the same time, the older allotment gardens are being cultivated more intensely than before, and even the well-cropped lawns in the villa districts are made to recede to a considerable extent. The soil is being employed instead to raise products for the table.

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

For the last month what are commonly known as "falling" or "shooting" stars have been numerous. Such "stars" are not stars at all, but meteors, pieces of cosmic matter that happen to have been pulled into the earth's atmosphere by the gravitation of the earth itself. When such a fragment is dragged into the relatively dense air that surrounds the earth it is heated by the friction of that air. It is soon a glowing mass which looks to us exactly like a star that is shooting across the sky. Most meteors, being small, burn up long before they reach the ground; others that are larger have actually landed on the earth. So far as is known few meteors have done any damage to people or property by so landing although some large ones have dug huge holes in the ground.

Falling Stars

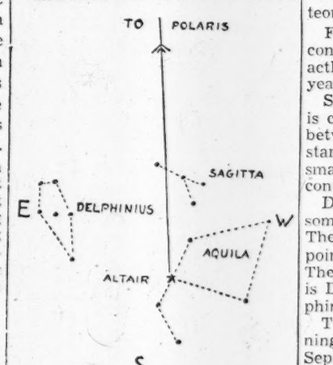
Scientists are not sure where these isolated fragments come from. The most likely source seems to be out of the heads of comets that have broken up, as the heads of some comets are known to contain masses of meteorites.

For observation: The two small constellations that are almost exactly overhead at this time of the year, Sagitta and Delphinius.

Sagitta (pronounced Săj'-it-ta) is close to Aquila on a direct line between Altair, Aquila's brightest star, and the North Star. It is a small, two-legged constellation containing four stars.

Delphinius, or Job's Coffin, lies somewhat to the east of Sagitta The broader end of the group points in a northerly direction. The bright star directly overhead is Deneb. This star is not in Delphinius, but north of it.

There are no planets in the evening sky during the first part of September, but Venus will be a magnificent morning star. On September 22nd the sun pushes south across the equator. Autumn begins.



Hold this chart over your head, the north toward the north, and look for its counterpart in the sky.

A Famous New Englander

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Boyhood

Nathaniel Hawthorne, who is known to most girls and boys as the author of "Tanglewood Tales," was a New England writer who earned the distinction of being one of the most perfect workmen of all American men of letters. His ancestors came to the New World in 1630, so Nathaniel had nearly two centuries of American life behind him when he began to write.

His boyhood was spent in Massachusetts and Maine, and in "Romantic Rebel," by Hildegarde Hawthorne, we read many delightful descriptions of the lad's experiences in those years. We quote a few of these below:

Uncle Richard's house stood some distance from the village on a fine slope well planted with shade-trees in front and apple and other fruit trees behind. Near it a bright little brook raced chuckling over its stones, and on the other bank another house was under construction. Here, too, trees had been planted, butternuts and elms, and a garden was already being laid out.

It would have been hard to find a lovelier situation. Dingley Bay, a part of Great Pond, or as it is known today, Sebago Lake, lay spread before you, with fourteen green islands scattered over it. . . . The cape ended in fine, abrupt cliffs, decorated with the faint remains of large paintings made by the Indians, and known as the Images. Beyond the water blue hills lay along the horizon. . . .

To Nathaniel, sick to the soul of the cramped garden and narrow streets of Salem, it was heaven on earth. Those green, lifting slopes, that fragrance, the spread of blue and silver lake, the immense space and peace, opened their arms as to their own child. Free as a bird in the air, as he said long afterwards, he ranged the country. . . . Before the sun was over the horizon he was up and with its first rays plunged into the water to swim and kick and shout. Breakfast was a miracle of porridge, goat's milk, bacon, eggs, and corn-bread. Off then, . . . light of foot and wild of heart, to race along the narrow forest trails carpeted with golden needles, trails that twisted up the hills, fled through tiny vales, led to blueberry patches or hidden, fern-circled springs. . . .

Magic summer, magic golden days of fall, and with fall a rapturous piece of news. They were not going back to Salem. Elizabeth had decided to take the new house as soon as it was ready and to make a home for her children there. . . .

Not that life at Raymond was all loneliness. Far from it. In the first place there was the Old Dingley Mill with its huge water-wheel and grinding machinery that clanked and whirred pleasantly, only a short distance away on another stream. To this, as the harvest ripened, came farmers from the outlying country with sacks of grain to be turned into grist. The daughter of one of them came among the rest, and Nathaniel was struck with admiration at her skill in riding a young, mettlesome horse.

"I wish I could ride like that," he said shyly, when, waiting her turn, she walked over and spoke to him, attracted probably by his good looks and charm.

"Try riding her. She's gentle and good, though she's full of life."

He mounted, alarmed yet delighted, and trotted off and back again while the girl looked on, smiling encouragement.

"You'd soon make a rider. Do you live here? I come from back of Otisfield."

It was the next village beyond Raymond, too far for daily meetings, so the riding lessons could not go on. Too bad.

Nat made friends with the boys too, especially with a Bill Simms, foster-son to Captain Jonathan Britton of Otisfield. . . . To Bill Nat revealed that he wrote poetry, and he read him several of his verses, which he afterwards tore up, saying, "Remember, you mustn't tell a single person." . . .

Autumn, shedding her bright leaves about her, to float down the streams and rustle on the ground, stacking the corn in brown rows, piling up the nuts and apples of summer, had gone, in a shimmer of hoar-frost. Winter arrived. Nathaniel tried his new skates on Thomas Pond and with Bill to coach, soon become expert and tireless. The two boys would skirt the shore of the lake to where Songo or Crooked River coiled its black ice in lazy loops deep into the hills. Here they pierced on ringing steel into the immense silence of the forest, from which all stir of birds, all chatter of squirrels, had gone. Once, in light-fallen new snow they found the track of a bear, and with thumping hearts followed it a mile or more, only to lose it on bare rocks. They came back with a breathless account of their find, and Aunt Susan related an adventure she had had with a bear in her girlhood, when a small one came tumbling down the chimney, grimy with soot, having smelt something attractive blowing up it, as he waddled over the frozen surface of the snow that was piled to the eaves.

Aunt Susan had plenty of good wilderness stories and was a source of endless joy to the children. From "Romantic Rebel," by Hildegarde Hawthorne. (New York: The Century Co.)

The Pail That Does Not Spill

An Interesting Trick

Can you swing a pail of water over your head without spilling a drop? Try it and see.

Take a small pail. A child's sand pail would be just right. Put enough water in the pail to make it about half full.

You had better practice this trick out of doors, because you may spill some water until you learn to do it correctly.

Practice Carefully

Before you try to swing the pail, you had better practice the motion and speed. Hold your hand out to the side as if you were carrying the pail. Now, keeping your arm stiff, swing your hand down in front and up and around until your hand is back where it started. At the top of the swing your hand is right over your head. In swinging your hand, you are making a complete circle with it.

Take the pail in your hand. Hold it out to the side a little way. Now, as fast as you can, swing the pail in the circle; see—you have not spilled a drop of water!

The reason that no water spills is that fast-moving objects, moving in a circle, act very differently from those which are not in motion. This law of nature is called centrifugal force.

What Holds the Water?

This force is not easy to understand. It means that objects which are moving in a circle seem to fly away from their center points. The water pushed away from its own center up against the sides of the pail. That is why it stayed in the pail.

If you had merely turned the pail upside down, the force of gravity would have pulled the water to the ground.

A good way to see how centrifugal force works is to use an umbrella. Unfasten the catch that keeps it closed. Hold the umbrella in front of you and spin the handle. The umbrella pushes away from the center stick and opens when the stick is in motion.

Ruth Hendricks Akin

Your Son's Education

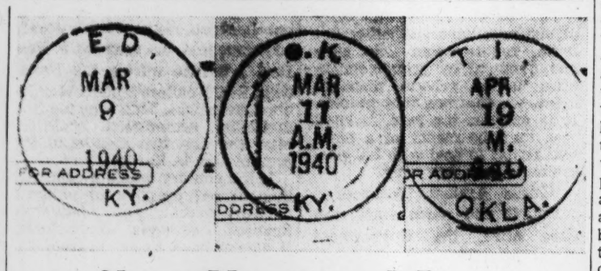
Naturally you're going to give the matter of his schooling your careful consideration—Which school is the right one for him?—that's the problem. For helpful guidance, consult the advertisements of schools in The Christian Science Monitor . . . on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Summer Dream

I shall go to a small house
In an enchanted wood.
My friends will be
The hidden bird
In the green tree
And the grey mouse
That lives in the close field.
Red berry and white root
Will yield a feast for me.
The wind will be my visitor
Speaking a quiet word
To the open door
And the slanted roof
And the hidden bird.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Revelation
TOOTH POWDER
The refreshing taste wins children quickly. They also find Revelation surprisingly effective. Entirely grit-free; recommended by dentists for 33 years. At all drug counters.
Trial size at 10¢ stores.
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
San Francisco



Short Names and Long

Postmark Scrapbook

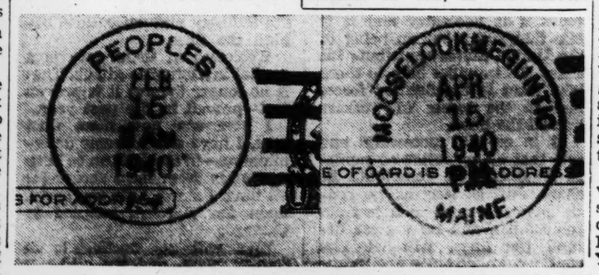
There are three towns in the Middle West, each of which has only two letters in its name. Two of these are in Kentucky, and the third is in Oklahoma. They are Ed and O. K., Kentucky, and Ti, Oklahoma.

The peoples (Kentucky) who named them must have run short of letters, or it might have been that they were in an awful hurry. It might be too, that about the time they were naming the towns the Indians went on the warpath and the people had to forget the pleasant job of choosing names.

Think of it! If you put all the letters together, there are only six —hardly more than enough to make one respectable one-syllable word. When you compare that with a number of towns whose names run to the other extreme, it seems that our three little towns were shabbily treated. Just look at Mooselookmeguntic (Maine). Folks in Maine must have had lots of time in which to choose names. Maybe they hired a red man up in the Maine woods to name that particular town, for it does sound as if it might be of Indian origin. Somehow the place seems aptly named because there are moose in Maine, especially along the northern boundary.

The subject of our next installment may surprise you. We shall consider matters that concern the family.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.



Text of President Roosevelt's Speech

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The prepared text of President Roosevelt's address last night to the Teamsters' Union convention was as follows:

During the past weeks, in several sections of the East. I have been inspecting the progress of our national defense. I have gone through navy yards and private yards to watch the building of destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers; I have visited aviation units to see our modern fighting planes; I have been in our great gun factories where I have seen the most modern guns of all types swiftly being molded into shape; I have visited camps where young Americans are receiving training and instruction in the tactics of he warfare of today. Through it all there was the impressive conviction that America is rising to meet the evergrowing need for an adequate physical armed defense of the country.

Tonight in a very real sense, I feel as I stand here that I am visiting another type of national defense, equally important in its own way in meeting the needs of the times. Enduring strength to a nation and staying power in an emergency definitely call for an efficient and determined labor force carrying on the processes of industry and trade. And when I speak of a "labor force" I very definitely include those who toil in their fields as well as those who toil in industry. Teamsters will be the first to assert that farmers labor too.

Cites Labor's Gains

It is one of the characteristics of a free and democratic modern nation that it have free and independent labor unions. In country after country in other lands, labor unions have disappeared as the iron hand of the dictator has taken command. Only in free lands have free labor unions survived. When union workers can assemble with freedom and independence in conventions like this it is proof that American democracy has remained unimpaired—and it is symbolic of our determination to keep it free.

Yours is now one of the great international labor unions of America. You can remember, however, other days—days when labor unions were considered almost un-American by some individuals in our land.

You can remember when it was rare, indeed, for an employer even to consider collective bargaining with his workers; when it was the common practice to discharge any worker who joined a union.

You can remember when employers sought to meet threatened strikes by demanding that their Government — Federal or State—call out armed troops.

You can remember when many large employers resorted to the un-American practice—still, unfortunately, followed in some sections of the country—of hiring labor spies and setting up private arsenals to ferret out members of a union.

The cause of labor has traveled forward since those days, over a road beset with difficulties, both from within its membership and from without. Your own organization is an outstanding example of the progress which has been made. By 1933 your membership had dropped to 70,000. Within the last seven years you have grown to a membership of 500,000.

In those same seven years organized labor as a whole has become stronger in membership, in influence and in its capacity to serve the interests of the laboring man and woman and of society in general than at any other time in our history.

Much of this progress has been due to the one thing which this Administration, from the very beginning, has insisted upon—the assurance to labor of the untrammeled right to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. The principle has now become firmly imbedded in the law of the land; it must remain as the foundation of industrial relations for all times.

Shelter of Social Security

The principle has the support today not only of organized labor as a whole but also of hundreds of thousands of decent, practical, forward-looking employers. A decade ago a minority of employers were willing to accept the principle of collective bargaining; today the majority of employers gladly adopt it.

And with that foundation, the last seven years have seen a series of laws enacted to give to labor a fair share of the good life to which free men and women in a free nation are entitled as a matter of right.

Fair minimum wages are being established for workers in industry; decent maximum hours and days of labor have been set, to bring about an American standard of living and recreation; child labor has been outlawed in practically all factories; a system of employment exchanges has been created; machinery has been set up and strengthened and successfully used for the mediation of labor disputes.

Over them all has been created a shelter of social security—foundation upon which is being built protection from the hazards of old age and unemployment.

The progress of the last seven years has been difficult. It has been beset by obstruction and by bitter propaganda from certain minority groups in the community, who had been accustomed for too many years to the exploitation of the great mass of people who worked for them.

It was the same type of opposition to which I had become accustomed during my entire public career, dating back to my first election to the Senate of the State of New York thirty years ago this Autumn, continuing through my service for nearly eight years as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and my service during four years as Governor of the largest labor-employing State in the Union.

You will remember that kind of opposition in the campaign of four years ago when certain employers, politicians and newspapers (all of whom are now active in this campaign) in an effort to mislead and intimidate labor, went to the extent of putting untrue electioneering notices in pay envelopes in order to smash the new Social Security Act and force its repeal by electing its enemies.

Objective Still Unreached

The kind of opposition comes only too often from those who regularly for three years and eight months block labor's welfare, and then for four months loudly proclaim that they are labor's true friends—from those who love the laboring man in November but forget him in January.

In spite of that opposition, the vast majority of our small business men have now become convinced that the gains of labor are the gains of the entire interdependent community, and that the welfare of labor is indispensable to the welfare of all. They know now that their best customer is a satisfied, adequately paid worker with a feeling of security against unemployment and poverty in his old age.

We are still, however, quite distant from the objective which we seek—the security and the high standard of living for every man, woman and child which the resources and man-power of America make possible.

Our advance has been accomplished with patience and deliberation. This is the democratic way; that is the road which leads to lasting results. Here in America we have kept our feet on the ground; our progress has been steady and sure; we have not been misled by illusory promises.

Events abroad have shown too late the result of the other kind of methods—promises of swift, revolutionary relief; seductive pictures of panaceas; short cuts to prosperity and plenty, pictured as simple and easy—all of these have led to the same cruel disappointment.

For these promises people yielded up their liberties and all that made life dear. In exchange they have received only the rationing of their news, the rationing of their religion, the rationing of the clothes upon their backs, and the rationing of the bread upon their tables.

Progress Must Continue

Our progress must continue to be a steady nad deliberate one—we cannot stand still, we cannot slip back. We must look forward to certain definite things in the near future. For example, the benefits of social security should be broadened and extended; unemployment insurance should cover a larger number of workers.

Our old age pension system must be improved and extended; the amount of the pension should be increased, and, above all, these pensions must be given in a manner which will respect the dignity of the life of service and labor which our aged citizens have given to the nation.

It is my hope that soon the United States will have a national system under which no needy man or woman within our borders will lack a minimum old age pension which will provide adequate food, clothing and lodging to the end of the road—without having to go to the poorhouse to get it.

And I look forward to a system which, in addition to this bare minimum, will enable those who have faithfully toiled in any occupation to build up additional security for their old age which will allow them to live in comfort and happiness.

The people must decide whether to continue the type of Government which has fostered the progress to date, or whether to turn it over to those who by their action, if not always by their word, have shown their fundamental opposition to the main objectives toward which we have worked in the past and to which we are definitely committed for the future.

There are some who would not only stop now the progress we are making in social and labor legislation, but would even repeal what has been enacted during the past seven years—all on the plea that an adequate national defense requires it. They would seek unlimited hours of labor. They would seek lower wages. They would seek the cancellation of those safeguards for which we have all struggled so long.

Determined to Guard Gains

I still believe, however, as I did when I said on May 26 last: "We must make sure in all that we do that there be no breakdown or cancellation of any of the great social gains which we have made in these past years. . . . There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a retreat from any of our social objectives — conservation of resources, assistance to agriculture, housing, and help to the underprivileged."

Our mighty national defense effort against all present and potential threats cannot be measured alone in terms of mathematical increase in the number of soldiers and sailors, or of guns or tanks or planes. Behind them all must stand a united people whose spiritual and moral strength has not been sapped through hunger or want or fear or insecurity. The morale of a people is an essential supplement to their guns and planes.

I am convinced that a breakdown of existing labor and social legislation would weaken rather than increase our efforts for defense. Continuance of them means the preservation of the efficiency of labor. It means the return to work of several millions still unemployed.

The employment of additional workers and the provisions for overtime payments for overtime work will insure adequate working hours at decent wages to do all that is now necessary in physical defense. We will not overlook the lesson learned in Europe in past years.

At times, internal obstacles to the growth of labor unions have come in those rare instances where the occasional scoundrel has appeared in position of leadership. Labor unions are not the only organizations which have to suffer innocently for the crimes and misdeeds of one or two of their selfish and guilty members. The rule applies to all organizations, to all trades and professions aike.

I cannot add to the terms of condemnation which your president, my old friend Dan Tobin, included in his report to your convention in which he said:

"It is indeed pitiful and heartbreaking and seriously depressing to find that among our enormous membership, composed of clean men, fathers of families, Americans of the purest type—to find among this membership some creatures so bereft of decency and honor as to bring disgrace upon the international union."

Labor knows that there is no room in the labor movement for the racketeer or the strong-arm man. Government is determined to help labor unions clean their house of those few persons who have betrayed them.

In this great crisis has come proof that organized labor, as well as all other groups of our citizens, is aware of its own responsibility. I have called on representatives of labor to serve, and have placed them in responsible positions to take part in the defense work of their government. From the very start, representatives of labor, including your own distinguished president, have shared in formulating and administering the program.

I am particularly glad to be able to say that the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the Railroad Brotherhoods are all loyally cooperating in this effort with the National Defense Commission and with the Army and Navy. This co-operation in the task of national defense will. I hope, encourage closer and more friendly relations between these great labor organizations.

Has Faith in Labor

I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, patriotically and unselfishly.

In our search for national unity as the basis of national defense it is necessary and it is fair that every human being in the United States contribute his share. This applies both to those who train in the fighting forces and to the forces of workers behind the lines.

It is equally necessary and fair that every dollar of capital in America also contribute its share. Just so long as we continue to call upon men to train for combat, and for service behind the lines, will we also continue to call upon the industrial plants of the nation for the service which they can give.

Capital and industry as well as labor and agriculture are responding, and I know will continue to respond.

The Nation, through its elected representatives, is now adopting the principle of selective universal training of its young men. On the same principle, no reasonable person can object to giving the government the power to acquire the services of any plant or factory for adequate compensation, if the owner refuses to make its services available to the defense needs of the nation.

This is nothing new in American life. The principle of eminent domain or eminent use is as old as democratic government itself. It merely permits government to acquire or to use, for a fair and reasonable price, any property which is necessary for its proper functioning.

The overwhelming majority of our munitions and other defense requirements are now manufactured by private enterprise under private management. We continue that process. It is only in the rare, isolated case that the owner of a plant will refuse to deal with his government in a fair way.

Warns Against Weakness

But if and when such case does arise, the Government cannot stand by, helpless in its efforts to arm and defend itself. No business is above its Government, and Government should be empowered to deal adequately with any business which tries to rise above its Government.

In all of these plans for national defense, only those who seek to play upon the fears of the American people, discover an attempt to lead us into war. The American people will reject that kind of propaganda of fear, as they have rejected similar types which are "occasionally" spread at election time. They know that against the raging forces loose in the World the best defense is the strongest preparedness—fighting men and equipment in front, and fighting industry and agriculture behind the lines.

Weakness in these days is a cordial invitation to attack. That is no longer theory; it is proven fact—proved in the past year.

I hate war now more than ever. I have one supreme determination—to do all I can to keep war away from these shores for all time. I stand, with my party, upon the platform adopted in Chicago:

"We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our Army, Naval and Air Forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack."

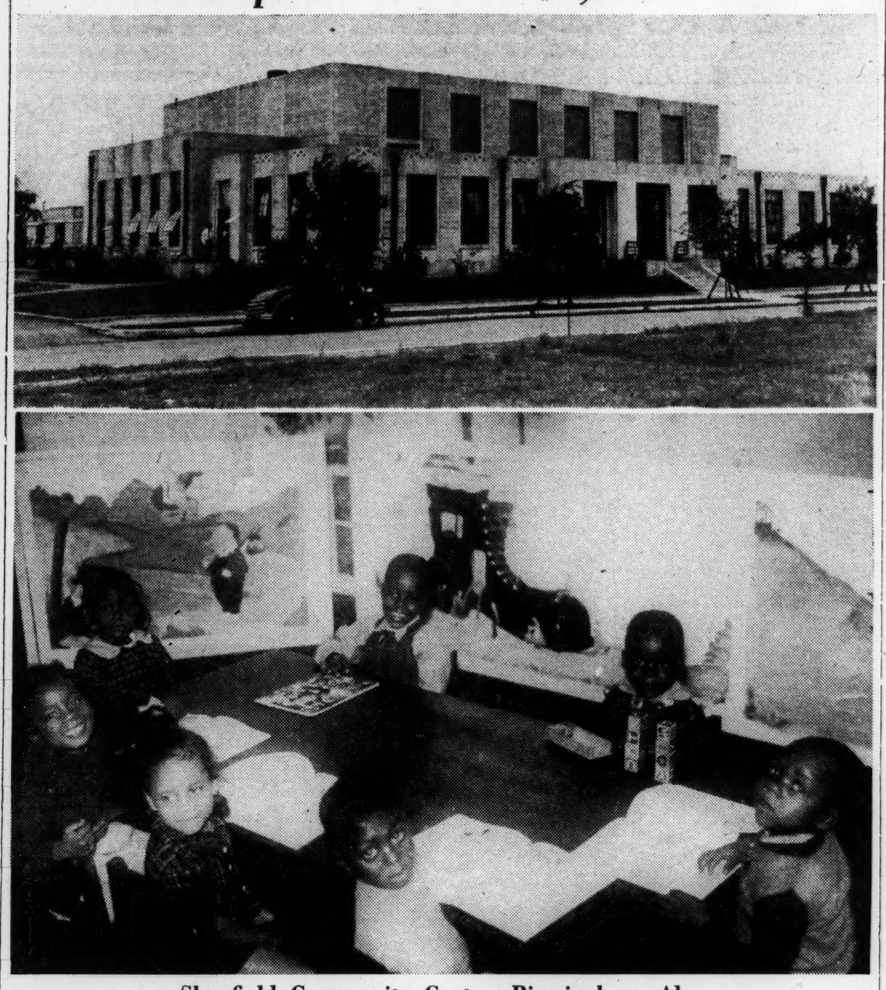
Let us have an end to the sort of appeasement which seeks to keep us helpless by playing on fear and by indirect sabotage of all the progress we are making. "Appeasement is a polite word for misdirected partisanship.

In our efforts for national defense, fine teamwork has been developed—and you teamsters know what the word "teamwork" means.

The continuance of this teamwork, after the present emergency is over, will have consequences of lasting good to the Nation as a whole. It will enable us to enjoy an internal security transcending anything heretofore known.

Ours is a great heritage; we are determined with all our effort and might to keep it intact. The workers in the factories, the farmers on the land, and businessmen in plants and offices are awake to the perils which threatened America. No selfish interest, no personal ambition, no political campaign can sway the majority will of our people to make America strong—and to keep it free.

Its Helpfulness Wins $1,000 Prize



Slossfield Community Center, Birmingham, Ala.

Top: View of main administration building of center in southern city, adjudged one of leaders in the United States in the work it is doing for the Negro race. Below: Children being introduced to the delights of Mother Goose, other stories for juveniles, and the fun of building with blocks.

Alabama Center Outstanding in Negroes' Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Slossfield Community Center in Birmingham has been adjudged the most outstanding Negro community center in the United States, winning a $1,000 prize as a result. This was in a contest sponsored by the International Harvester Company in connection with the coming American Negro Exposition at the Chicago Coliseum. The competition attracted 86 entries from all parts of the county, of which 31 were considered in the final group for judging.

This model community center was sponsored by the City of Birmingham and the Industrial Recreation Association. It was built by Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration labor at a cost of more than $200,000. Buildings consists of four modern concrete buildings, one used for education, one for recreation and two for a general health program. They occupy a city block which was formerly a City stable.

The city donated the site for the center as well as furnishing the services of an architect, and direct financial support was given by a group of large industries in the section as well as their employees. In a way it is a tribute to the vision of the late John J. Eagan, President of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, who practiced the golden rule in his business, turning the industry over to his employees; and he did much to raise the standard of living of the Negro race.

The recreational and education buildings at Slossfield are operated by the National Youth Administration which also assists in the operation of the other two buildings. There are approximately 200 negro boys and girls between the ages of 18 and 25 who earn from $14.40 to $16.80 a month by performing services to the center, to Community Chest agencies and to the community as a whole. The object is to provide work experience on socially constructive projects for school-age youths who have been unable to obtain employment because of lack of experience and limited knowledge of how and where to seek employment. The youth works approximately 60 hours a month for which he is paid an average of 25 cents an hour.

A wide scope of youth training is provided at the center including units in vocational guidance, domestic service, laundering, recreation, sewing, crafts, building and ground maintenance, woodwork shop, library unit, cafeteria unit and related training. In addition, supervisors endeavor to aid in the personal developments of the youths in the field of health, recreation and social contacts.

Since most of the women workers in the area are engaged in domestic and personal service, training is given them in how to improve this type of service.

New Deal Handling of Defense Evaluated by Taft and Pepper

Following is one of a series of pro-and-con articles by notable Democratic and Republican leaders on selected political topics, prepared by the Associated Press. Neither side has seen the other's article and there will be no rebuttal.

By Robert A. Taft
U. S. Senator from Ohio

President Roosevelt is appealing for a third term, in violation of the principles of the American republic, largely on the ground that he has been the only true exponent of preparedness and is the only man competent to carry on a preparedness program. While substantial progress has been made in the last few months, the history of the last seven years shows that no one could possibly have been more incompetent in preparedness for defense than the New Deal Administration.

In accordance with the platform of 1932, President Roosevelt reduced the expenditure for the Army and Navy during his first year. Adolf Hitler came into power in Germany in January, 1933, and the seven years of the present Administration saw the rise of the German Army from 100,000 to 4,000,000 men, with the most modern mechanical equipment. If we waked up suddenly to find ourselves unprepared to meet a possible attack by Germany, it could only have been the fault of the present Administration.

Funds Went Elsewhere

The causes of unpreparedness were inherent in the New Deal. When the first emergency blank check for $3,300,000,000 was voted by Congress in 1933, it was proposed that $2,000,000,000 be spent for mechanization of the Army. The President rejected the proposal, and turned it over to PWA for all kinds of public works.

Untold billions have been spent, but for purposes having a much closer relation to making votes than to making ships. New Deal types of spending have been the first love of the Administration, but comparatively little has gone for defense because the voting public were not interested at that time.

There was not even a plan for preparedness. The possibility of German victory has always existed, and should at least have been provided for. On May 16, 1940, the President requested $1,000,000,000 to put us in good defense condition. Two weeks later he asked for another $1,000,000,000. Now he is demanding another bill for $5,000,000,000 more. Even on May 31, when the Germans had broken through in Belgium, he was satisfied with an Army of 280,000. Now he wants 1,200,000. Certainly the first program and the second program must have been hastily thrown together, without thinking anything through. Even today we don't know just how much territory we are going to defend.

The Fiscal Situation

Of course money is essential for an adequate defense plan. The public debt is already $50,000,000,000. When we began the World War it was less than $1,000,000,000. The excess profits tax will raise less than $200,000,000, and the deficit is going to be $6,000,000,000. In the absence of an adequate tax plan, we face bankruptcy and inflation. Not a cent is being saved on domestic expenses. The New Deal has shown its complete incompetence and lack of interest in any sound fiscal program essential to defense.

The New Deal is still inspired by hostility to industry, and an unwillingness to abate any single feature of excessive government regulation. These regulations have slowed the construction of our Navy and hampered all industrial mobilization.

Industrial Plan Uncertain

The President is unwilling to create a War Resources Administration, and give its head full discretion to develop and carry out an industrial mobilization program. While Mr. Knudsen is doing an excellent job, his position is purely advisory, and the moment a New Deal influence affects the President, Mr. Knudsen's plans may be upset overnight. Thus was the first Stettinius commission abolished after the first two months of the present war in Europe.

If the country wants a carefully thought out program of national defense, soundly and adequately financed, decisively administered, it cannot hope to get it from the present Administration.

By Claude Pepper
U. S. Senator from Florida

The national defense program, long in preparation, rolled into high gear on May 26, when President Roosevelt made his speech outlining our defense needs in the present emergency.

Two days later, the President appointed a National Defense Advisory Commission to insure that the defense program should proceed with the utmost efficiency. Since that time, the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and the Congress have been working on legislation to increase our Army to 1,200,000, to provide material for equipping an additional 800,000 men and to provide the nation with a two-ocean Navy and an airforce second to none.

Present Acomplishment

What has been done?

In the three and one half months that have passed since that time, over a quarter of the $10,000,000,000 estimated 1941 defense appropriation has been placed under contract.

Already manufacturers are at work on contracts calling for 10,000 new airplanes.

As a result of recent programs, the Navy now has 361 ships in actual commission and work is going forward on 133 ships.

Vital supplies of raw materials are being stored in stock piles. In the case of rubber, arrangements have been made to increase the stock pile by 180,000 tons, bringing the reserves arranged for in this particular commodity up to 416,000 tons. In the case of manganese, over three-quarters of the stock pile has already been arranged for.

Orders Widely Spread

New contract forms have been worked out which will spread the defense program throughout the country, among manufacturers who have heretofore been unable to participate. Under the first of these policies, large orders may be split up so that the small manufacturer can take part. An adjunct to this policy calls for delivery of materials at the plant door. The government then pays transportation charges, allowing manufacturers in all parts of the country to compete on an equal basis.

And this is not all.

New methods by which the government shares the risk with industry of the costs of plant expansion have been worked out and put into effect on contracts. Notable among these is a single contract calling for 20,000 airplane engines.

Production of tanks for defense is rising rapidly. Under a single contract, five tanks a day are being produced on a total order calling for 1,156 tanks. At the same time, a $53,500,000 contract calls for construction of a plant to build tanks on a scale and at a price never before thought possible.

Production of a new type semi-automatic rifle for the Army will soon reach over 1,000 a day.

Ship construction time has been sharply cut. New ships will come into service many months ahead of original schedules.

Benefits Shared by Labor

This policy states that all employment on the defense program should comply with the Federal laws protecting labor standards, as well as state and local statutes affecting labor relations, hours of work, wages, workmen's compensation, safety and sanitation. It further states, in accordance with American traditions, that there should be no discrimination because of age, sex, race or color and that adequate housing facilities should be made available for employees engaged in the work of defending the country.

Lastly, in regard to labor, the Administration of President Roosevelt, which irresponsible persons have declared to be inefficient, has already enrolled 100,000 men in the industrial labor training program.

Thousands more are eager to participate in the great work of national defense. For their benefit, the defense commission has made public its new labor policy.

School Farm Aids In Feeding Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIGERVILLE, S. C.—The 49th session of North Greenville Baptist Academy began here with officials reporting more than enough home-grown grain to provide the student body with bread during the year.

Approximately 850 bushels of wheat and other grains were harvested from school lands this summer. In addition to grain, hay, silage, corn, and other foliage crops are grown on the farm in sufficient quantities to supply feed for a herd of 30 cattle.

Dairy products at the school constitute an important part in supplying needs. Most of the work is done by students during the college session, Dr. M. C. Donnan, President of the school, explained.

Anstett New President Of Claim Association

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Charles E. Anstett, New York City, was elected President of the International Claim Association at the insurance organization's convention yesterday. He succeeds Daniel J. Reidy, also of New York City, who was named to the Board of Directors.

Others elected were P. J. O'Connor, Boston, Vice-President; Louis L. Graham, Chicago, secretary, and F. L. Templeton, Boston, treasurer.

POLITICAL PRIMER

A Campaign Handbook for the Voter

Daily

Oct. 1-Nov. 2

in

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Commerce and Finance

Export-Import Bank Seen Effective in Inter-American Trade

Business and Industry

Canada Raises LumberOutput For War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — British Columbian lumber production is being accelerated to meet increasing needs for military purposes and war industries in both Canada and Great Britain, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

The importance of lumber in this connection, continues the report, is frequently overlooked in view of the predominant position occupied by base metals but its essential nature necessitates its inclusion in all lists of war contraband. A Canadian Lumber Control has completed its preliminary organization for the co-ordination of the industry and the shipping space available for direct shipments from British Columbia has so increased that the rail movement across Canada is being curtailed.

Lumber scaled during the first six months of 1940 comprised 1,678,000,000 board feet against 1,563,000,000 in the same period last year, 1,167,000,000 in 1938, and 1,276,000,000 in 1937. Lumbermen predict that the latter half of this year may be one of the busiest periods in the history of the industry.

Britain Big Market

Great Britain is the world's largest market for softwoods such as are produced in British Columbia, and ordinarily, in addition to large purchases within the Empire, drew heavily from the Scandinavian and Baltic countries including the Soviet Union. With these sources closed, the Canadian industry has a unique opportunity to become the chief supplier of these products to Great Britain, as large quantities of such lumber are required for war purposes—for the building of aerodromes, military hutments and camps, shelters, pontoons, railways, as well as boxes for ammunition and other supplies.

The shortage of shipping space proved the greatest obstacle to be overcome. This situation was partially met by moving the lumber by rail across Canada to Atlantic ports for inclusion in the regular convoy system. Considerable quantities were moved in this manner but as the necessity disappeared direct water shipments are being resumed in increasing volume.

The total quantity of British lumber inspected for dispatch to Great Britain during the first seven months of 1940 was 553,000,000 feet, or more than 70 per cent of the total movement to all destinations.

War conditions have now closed most outlets in Continental Europe but France absorbed nearly 5,000,000 feet before its capitulation. The entry of Italy into the war has caused the cessation of supplies destined to that country. No shipments to Germany, Holland or Belgium were reported in 1940; during the first seven months of 1939 these countries purchased more than 5,500,000 board feet.

In Asia, the Sino-Japanese conflict has caused a heavy falling off in shipments of British Columbian lumber. Chinese purchases during the 1940 period declined to 5,700,000 board feet as compared with 32,000,000 during the corresponding period last year and Japanese fell from 5,000,000 to 650,000 feet.

Shipments Affected

Shipments to other parts of the world have been variously affected. War conditions have been an important factor both in regard to demand and in the matter of shipping space.

Cargoes of British Columbia lumber destined to African ports increased by 30,000,000 feet while a corresponding loss is reported in purchases by Australia. A decline of more than 50 per cent of 2,500,000 feet is shown for New Zealand.

The volume of shipments to countries in Central and South America fell to negligible proportions during the 1940 period as compared with purchases in excess of 5,000,000 feet during the first seven months of 1939. United States markets absorbed only 39,000,000 feet during the first seven months of 1940 against 69,000,000 last year and Canadian purchases were also substantially reduced.

Improvement in the latter is anticipated as the result of increased momentum in industrial activity due to war orders and the requirements of the Government for military establishments of various kinds.

In spite of these losses the movement, on the whole, has been well maintained, inspections for shipment to July 31 totalling 755,000,000 feet as compared with 800,000,000 at the same date last year.

The difference of 45,000,000 feet will, it is anticipated, be largely offset by the increased movement looked for during the remainder of the year, and the 1940 total should approximate the record of 1,409,000,000 feet achieved in 1939.

Celotex Corp. Quarter Net 60 Cents on Common

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation, maker of insulation, accoustical and building materials, reported net profit for the third quarter of its fiscal year ended July 31 of $422,854, equal after preferred dividend requirements to approximately 60 cents a common share outstanding. This compared with $436,744 the corresponding 1939 period.

Profits for the nine months ended July 31 were $305,458, including dividends received from securities of Celotex, Ltd., English subsidiary, amounting to $8,024. This was equal to 30 cents a common share, compared with $447,174, or 53 cents, the corresponding 1938-39 period.

Latin Americans See Mutual Benefit in U. S. Export Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Export-Import Bank has become the most effective instrument for promotion of increased inter-American trade, in the opinion of southern governments and business executives. In commenting on the second round visit of President Warren L. Pierson, who is now on the Atlantic coast, it is pointed out that, although the Bank has universal scope, operations are largely restricted to the Latin-American domain.

Interest is centered in the prospects of increased capital for this institution, whose credits for sound trade operations and capital development assisted many South American governments in the difficult pre-war days and also to adapt themselves to restrictions imposed by European war conditions.

Finds Opposition Political

Due note has been taken of certain Congressional opposition to more bank loans but much of this has been written off as political. South Americans are the first to recognize that the days of easy cash loans to governments and municipalities are gone forever. Their indirect economic losses from this class of lending have been equal to the direct financial losses of the foreign bondholders. In future, they say, there should be business loans or none at all.

Another point mentioned in connection with the Bank and the Pierson itinerary is that inter-American trade planning should be long and not short term. The mushroom growth during the first World War is recalled. It is preferred today that continental business be increased on firm and permanent bases, with credits directed to this end.

It is admitted that the war must necessarily give rise to certain temporary transactions within the security zone of the Americas. This relates, especially, to Latin purchases of United States manufactures, unobtainable elsewhere. To South Americans it sounds reasonable that these should continue after the war, whatever buying attractions the new European order may bring, if the United States spends its credits in developing resources on which it intends permanently to draw.

Would Study Southern Resources

There is no sense, they say, in investing dollars in mines and freezers when metals and the meat can only be disposed of in sterling or blocked money. It is far better, so the argument goes, to make a national study of southern resources in the light of ordinary economic and permanent strategic requirements of the United States, and then make development loans accordingly.

Despite the big increases of trade within the western hemisphere, few of these southern countries are near normalcy in foreign trade. The servicing of foreign investments has not become any easier. Bolivia has started the experiment of partial dividend payments in local currency.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Discussion of the supplementary credit of $500,000,000 for Export-Import Bank capital, for loans to Latin America, did not reflect much credit on the opposition, declared the newspaper El Mercurio in an editorial entitled, "Friendship Not For Sale." In the course of harsh criticism it stated:

"The arguments against the Government proposal indicate that certain sectors of the North American political world continue to ignore the psychology of Latin America and are inclined to the same errors of tact which up to a few years ago nurtured mistrust toward the powerful republic. To say that this $500,000,000 are destined to the purchase of Latin American friendship and once exhausted it will be necessary to rebuy it, is an audacious appreciation which illustrates the lack of judgment of those who thus express themselves and confirms once again the exactitude of the severe criticism by Bryce of the average level of the American legislative chamber.

Says Friendship Not For Sale

"In public and private life there are arguments which decency requires should not be involved. It is precisely parliamentary debates which should provide the example of the moral and cultural level of a nation. In this case the opponents in the American Legislature passed the most extreme limits of vulgarity, registering a record of ineptitude which was aggravated by an observation, improper among modern men, that the industrialization of South America would only result in competition with North American industries.

"Fortunately, the oppositionist invective does not affect us. Latin American friendship is not for sale nor can it be purchased for any price at all. International loans are financial operations which compromise neither the sovereignty nor the policy of the debtor country. In soliciting or accepting loans we do so with the legitimate desire of developing our economy or our national defense and with the intention of honoring our obligations just as did the United States when it recurred to France and Great Britain at the commencement of the organization.

Latins Resent Slur

"No Latin American country will contract such loans with the Export-Import Bank in exchange for its independence or for mere liberty of action in the face of world events. Our friendship with the United States dates previous to the period when it became banker for the rest, and thus friendship has nothing to do with money. Its roots are deeper and grander because they have the depth of history, for it was the democratic institutions of the United States, more than others, which inspired the constitutional system of these republics, and our political annals are rich in reference to the high examples of the country of Washington. Only ignorance of what Latin America stands for, with its tradition of grandeur and altruism, could label it with a sales tag.

"We believe that each and all Latin American countries will protest against the attitude of North American parliamentarians responsible for the offense and take note of their names to exclude them from the policy of international co-operation."

U. S. Plywood Stock Issue, $25.75 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 50,000 shares of U. S. Plywood Corporation which were offered yesterday by an underwriting group headed by Eastman, Dillon & Co. at $25.75 a share were quickly sold and went at once to a premium around $26.50. Of the 50,000 shares sold, 30,000 represented new financing, while the balance was stock sold for the benefit of certain shareholders.

Proceeds from the sale of the 30,000 shares for the company's account, $346,051 will be used to replenish funds expended by the company for expansion of production facilities at its Seattle plant; advances to Algoma Plywood and Veneer Company for installation of additional facilities; and for the repayment of bank loans.

Upon completion of this financing, capitalization of the company will consist of 33,512 shares of $1.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock ($20 par value) and 233,301 shares of $1-par common stock, plus any common shares issued on conversion of the preferred stock. The company has no funded debt.

Decline in Meat Prices Seen After Mid-September

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department of Agriculture economists said that meat prices, which have risen in recent weeks, probably would decline after mid-September if they followed the usual trend.

Prices usually increased in August, they added.

Factors contributing to the rise were given as increased consumer demand and reduced marketings of livestock. The increase in demand, the economists said, was due partly to the fact that most persons eat more while on vacations.

Hogs reached a top price of 7.65 cents a pound in Chicago last week, the highest since October Better grades of cattle brought around 13 cents a pound, as against 11 to 11½ cents two months ago.

North Western Road's Capital Plan Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes has approved an Interstate Commerce Commission plan for reorganization of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company under section 77-B of the amended Bankruptcy Law.

The plan, which has been opposed by attorneys representing stockholders and the railroad itself, eliminates equity of both common and preferred shareholders, whose securities originally were valued at $180,000,00 on the basis of theoretical par value.

"It is true the capital stock was once regarded as an investment of great value," Judge Barnes said, "but conditions relied upon when bought at high prices no longer exist."

He said competing forms of transportation, loss of export trade and shifts in sources of traffic "appear to have brought about a continuing change for the worse as regards any reasonable expectation of earnings to support a capitalization in which present stockholders might expect equities."

The railroad, which has more than 10,000 miles of track, filed its reorganization petition more than five years ago. The approved plan reduces capitalization from $547,567,847 to $449,947,309 and fixed interest charges are cut from $16,549,740 as of 1938 to $3,382,079. Provision is made for contingent interest charges depending on earnings.

Bondholders are to receive fixed interest bearing securities for only a small part of present holdings. Most bondholders receive substantial amounts in contingent interest bonds and new preferred or common stock in exchange for their securities.

While the decision is subject to appeal, the North Western is the second mid-western road to obtain a reorganization approval. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois obtained approval in 1939, but is still under court jurisdiction pending working out of mortgage provisions, wording of security rights and other details.

The C. & E. I. reorganization was worked out while Charles M. Thomson, an attorney, was trustee and was approved by Judge Barnes. Mr. Thomson later resigned and became trustee in the North Western case.

Lumber Price Rise Called Unjustified

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson asserted that the United States preparedness program did not justify any increase in lumber prices, and that recent boosts resulted from "unfounded rumors" of defense needs.

Those rumors, he said, arose from the award of several contracts for cantonments. Lumber requirements for that construction are well within the normal capacity of the industry, Mr. Henderson asserted.

Advertising Manager

Deane L. Bassett

Appointed Advertising Manager of Standard Mailing Machines Company of Everett, Mass. Mr. Bassett was formerly Vice-President of The Redmond Co., Boston. The Standard Mailing Machines Company was originator of the fluid process of machine duplicating.

Stocks of All Oils Increase in July As Demand Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 7,147,000-barrel increase in the stocks of all oils during July.

It said the July 31 total was 573,357,000 barrels or a 151-day supply compared with 566,210,000 barrels on June 30 and with 571,448,000 on July 31 a year ago.

Domestic demand for all oils dropped from 106,416,000 barrels in June to 105,876,000 in July. Exports of crude petroleum decreased from 5,692,000 to 5,607,000 and exports of the refined products dropped from 8,516,00 to 6,219,000 barrels.

July crude petroleum production totaled 113,244,000 compared with 111,690,000 in June and 110,937,000 in July, 1939.

Stocks of motor fuel were 89,609,000 barrels as against 93,276,000 in June and 78,947,000 in July last year.

Aviation gasoline stocks increased from 3,904,000 barrels in June to 4,099,000 in July and domestic demand rose from 401,000 barrels to 689,000. Exports, however, dropped from 646,000 to 210,000.

The bureau said that the July domestic motor fuel demand of 53,865,000 barrels was about 7 per cent higher than a year ago but nearly 1,000,000 barrels below average expectations. Exports declined to 1,686,000, the lowest figure since March, 1936. This compared with 2,581,000 exported in June and 3,585,000 the previous July.

Stock Trading Hours Not To Be Extended

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange has decided to leave unchanged the present closing hour of 3 p. m. on weekdays and noon on Saturadys, after consideration of a petition from member firms for longer sessions.

At the same time, the governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange, considering a similar proposal, decided to extend the trading period on that market, which has heretofore operated simultaneously with New York, by one hour on week days and one-half hour on Saturdays.

Hopes of Increased Business

The effective date, which will keep Chicago open one hour later than New York Mondays through Fridays and one-half hour on Saturdays, is expected to be Sept. 30.

The agitation for a longer trading period in both markets was said to have been based on hopes of increased business, particularly since trading in Wall Street has recently been at the lowest levels in more than 20 years. Agitation was intensified in Chicago by the fact that since its time is normally one hour later than New York, there was barely time for trading after the lunch hour.

Most active proponents of a later close in Wall Street were said to have been Pacific Coast member firms, since 3 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time is only 11 a. m., Pacific Standard Time.

The decision of the New York Exchange governors to retain the traditional trading hours, which are the same as New York banking hours, was said to have been based on several factors, among them being doubt that a later close would appreciably increase business, and fears that it would increase expense in the form of staff overtime.

Newspaper Opposition

Also, a source close to the exchange said the board of governors was "impressed" by communications sent to William McC. Martin, Jr., President, by many newspapers, some as far west as the Rocky Mountain states, that a later close would disrupt final market edition schedules and hamper publication of securities quotation tables.

It was pointed out that the New York exchange's stock and bond lists are much longer than those of Chicago, and much more widely published, so the newspaper problem was believed to be more important to the New York market.

The petition for a later close in New York, which was for 4 p. m. week days and "some extension" Saturdays, was understood to have been signed by about 80 member firms, and the agitation for the proposal to have been the most intense of any that has arisen over it in recent years. Controversy within the membership was said to have reached a high pitch.

Whether the action of the board of governors will quell the agitation, some brokers said, would probably depend upon the volume of trading in the next several weeks.

U. S. Steel Shipments Highest Since April, '37

NEW YORK (AP)—August shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries jumped to 1,455,604 net tons from 1,296,887 in July and were the highest since April, 1937, when 1,485,231 tons were shipped. Shipments in August last year totaled 885,636 tons.

For the first eight months of the year, shipments rose to 9,040,889 tons from 6,469,404 in the comparable stretch in 1939, a gain of 2,571,485.

Envisions Growth

J. F. Hartlieb

President of the Continental Can Company of New York.

Continental Can Plans $25,000,000 Expansion Program

CHICAGO (AP)—Continental Can Company directors approved a three-year expansion and betterment program involving an estimated expenditure of $25,000,000 during the period.

J. F. Hartlieb, president, said the program envisioned the enlargement and improvement of research, engineering and can manufacturing facilities at several of the company's 58 plants in the United States, Canada, and Cuba.

Details of the program have not yet been worked out completely, company officers said.

U. S. Gold Imports Lower in August But Well Above '39

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Commerce Department said today that August imports of gold dropped to $351,563,006 from the $519,982,927 level of July.

The August figure, however, was about $100,000,000 larger than in the similar month last year, which was the last month before the outbreak of war in Europe.

As the main avenue of British Empire shipments, Canada accounted for the bulk of August gold inflow in this country, $264,338,000. Other large shipments were $17,386,000 from Portugal, $11,685,000 from South Africa, $10,819,000 from the United Kingdom, $10,335,000 from Mexico, $6,746,000 from Australia, $6,377,000 from the Netherlands East Indies, and $3,756,000 from Hong Kong.

Foreign deposits of earmarked gold in the Federal Reserve system declined in August by $66,975,970 to $1,694,275,512.

Silver imports declined from $5,378,034 in July to $4,106,563 in August. Major shipments were $1,410,000 from Japan, $1,103,000 from Mexico, and $717,000 from Canada.

Export totals were $9,808 for gold and $179,711 for silver.

Chevrolet's August Sales 29.2 P. C. Ahead of 1939

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail sales of new cars and trucks during August numbered 63,116, an increase of 29.2 per cent over the same period last year.

In the final 10 days of August 21,507 units were sold, a gain of 31.8 per cent over the comparable period last year and 12.1 per cent ahead of the preceding period this year.

Chevrolet dealers reported the sale of 162,428 used cars during August, a gain of 33.4 per cent over the like month last year

Federal Rule Of Insurance Found Threat

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Proposals for federal regulation of life insurance companies are aimed at taking over "life insurance as a federal activity," J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of Salt Lake City, distinguished lawyer and a former undersecretary of state told the American Bar Association.

Mr. Clark's warning followed a denial by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), chairman of the Federal Monopoly Committee, that the committee or any affiliated agency "has ever recommended or suggested any legislation providing for federal regulation of insurance."

Senator O'Mahoney said the country had been "filled with rumors and report" that such was the committee's "secret" purpose in studying insurance companies when in fact the committee had "devoted itself to the defense of free enterprise."

Mr. Clark added: "It is not easy to conjure a greater potential threat to our whole governmental, social and economic system than the regulation or absorption of the life insurance business by the Government."

Insurance policy holders fear, he declared, that advocates of Federal regulation want to bring "into the Federal Treasury the $30,000,000,000 of life insurance assets the companies now have. . . . The result would be that all of our savings . . . would be placed beyond the reach of the courts; our wives and children would be at the mercy of shifting Congresses."

Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, declared: "There is no necessity" for Federal regulation and added, "Is there not already sufficient centralization of power, influence and control in the Federal Government?"

Stock Exchange Assures Jobs To Men in Training

NEW YORK (AP)—William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, advised the 600 employees of the institution between 21 and 36, who would be subject to military training under the pending conscription bill, they would be considered on leave of absence during their training and would receive adjusted compensation.

Employees having dependents will receive full stock exchange pay for three months, less army pay, and others will receive regular pay for one month, less army allowances. Insurance and pension coverage will continue uninterrupted and each employee can return to his old job with the same pay and full seniority rights at the expiration of the "squads right" period.

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This Changing World

More of the New Deal—Investment Act Seen as Part of the Process for Regulating Fiduciary Relations—Considered Piece of Legislation

By H. B. Elliston

That the New Deal isn't completed was shown the other day when President Roosevelt signed the new Investment Act and Investment Advisers Act.

In what category the new act will be placed, I don't know. Commentators of late months have been writing about New Deals from one to four. The editions seem to relate to timing, and, according to this yardstick, the Investment Act is part of the fourth New Deal. But in subject matter the new act belongs to that first New Deal which put Wall Street under Federal regulation. In 1933 there was first passed the Securities Act. This requires full disclosure of all pertinent data on the part of those who wish to sell securities, and was thus designed to prevent the misrepresentation and fraud which figured in the security peddling in the opulent '20's. Then in 1934 the stock and commodity exchanges came under Federal regulation. This act was intended to prevent the return of the speculative excesses in the self-same '20's. The new act is in the direct line of these measures.

However, I would give the act a separate classification entirely—one in which few, if any, New Deal laws would fall. The Investment Act is part of the co-operative New Deal. It is perhaps the first measure since 1933 to be put on the statute books which is the product of complete co-operation by all the factors among the regulators and regulated.

Wall Street, too? Yes, Wall Street in the sense of the investment trusts and investment advisers whose interests lie within the shadow of the buttonwood tree. These groups co-operated in the writing of the Act under which in future they will be regulated. For months they have been working on drafts in the closest harmony with the Securities and Exchange Commission. And the SEC in turn have been in the same relation with the Congressional Committee which originated the measure. The final product isn't a victory for any one of the three groups, but a composite measure in which suggestions and opinions and objections have been compromised in the quiet of commitee rooms away from the political hurly burly.

The spectacle of Washington co-operating with Wall Street is enough to make the pristine New Dealer's hair stand on end. At one time the object of such legislation was "to put those fellows in their place." The new way of making laws will no doubt make some of these early enthusiasts suspicious. They may think of Wall Street as a Trojan horse engaged again in seducing the capital. But a law to be assured of success must have the widest consent on the part of the governed. And this was the case in connection with the Investment Act. "It deserves notice," said the President, in signing the Act, "that the investment trust industry insisted that the Congress grant to the Securities and Exchange Commission broader discretionary powers than those contemplated in the original regulatory proposals."

The President puts down this new method of making laws to a new realization on the part of many business men "that efficient regulation in technical fields such as this requires an administering agency which has been given flexible powers to meet whatever problems may arise." The statement is in part correct. Certainly the theory of Federal regulation isn't held in the same horror by the financial community that it was a decade ago. Now the business men are more intent on making existing laws workable than in working for their repeal. But there's more in the situation disclosed by the history of the Investment Act than a change in the attitude of "many business men." The fact is that investigation has taken the place of resentment as the foundation for law-making. And, just as successful laws require general acceptance, so good laws are the fruit of careful investigation.

The time table of the Investment Act shows the manner in which investigation underlay this Act. The SEC inquiry into investment trusts was begun in January, 1936. A recommendation for legislation was forwarded to Congress in January, 1937, and the Congressional Committee empowered to originate the measure took till March, 1940, to introduce the bill. Nor was there any neglect implied in this delay. The Congressmen went into the industry proposed to be regulated with the same care as the SEC had gone into it before them. They were unhampered by such "flying wedges" from the White House as the Cohen-Corcoran team. And they insisted upon satisfying themselves as law makers about the details of the legislation. Now the bill is law, and all parties are satisfied that a necessary job has been well done.

In this careful way the British went to work in regulating company and financial practices. In England the stock exchanges aren't regulated, but the laws governing fiduciary conduct are pretty rigid. The Companies Act of 1929 is generally held up as a model by social reformers. One heard a lot about it when the Securities Act was on the way to the American statute book. But this took nearly four years in the process of becoming an Act of Parliament. So also with the Act penalizing fraud in stock issuance in England. A committee was appointed in 1936 to inquire into abuses, and a law wasn't passed till July, 1939.

Contrast these time-tables with the time-table of the law governing American stock exchanges. The President recommended legislation in February, 1934, and the measure was passed and signed four months later, in June, 1934. The reason for the haste, of course, was that this was a "must" bill. Those were the days of "flying wedges" of New Dealers moving on Congress with orders from the White House. Congress, in short, had forgotten they were the law makers of the land. Their forgetfulness wasn't altogether the result of White House pressure, either. In part they rubber stamped White House order with alacrity because they gave to measures the benefit of their prejudices, not their study.

If the New Deal isn't completed—and, for our part, we hope it isn't, since there is still much revision to be done—then the Investment Act is an earnest that it will be wisely completed.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 453,090
1940 volume to date 146,802,615
1939 volume to date 170,188,706

Stock Market Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Stocks declined by small degrees again today under the burden of war.

Traders, awaiting an outcome in the Anglo-Nazi aerial campaign, limited their transactions to a volume which precluded any pronounced trends. The turnover was at a rate of about 400,000 shares.

Downturns toward the final hour were generally less than a point.

Moving at lower levels were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Caterpillar, Boeing, Douglas, United Aircraft, Sperry, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Kennecott, American Telephone, Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe and Standard Oil of N. J.

Rails received attention on the report that last week's decline in freight carloadings was less than seasonal.

Losers in the curb included Aluminum Ltd., American Manufacturing, Casco Products, Gulf Oil, Sherwin-Williams and U. S. Plywood.

Motors share fanciers noted the automotive news estimate that automobile production this week would be 63,784 units compared with 36,802 last week and 36,195 in the like 1939 period.

The steel industry's operations were reflected in a 50-cent-a-ton rise in the price of steel scrap at Pittsburgh added to a similar rise yesterday.

Bonds Also Downward

Corporate bonds followed the lead of stocks in a slow downward movement today.

Transactions were moderate toward the close, but the lower trend was apparent throughout the lists.

Drooping share values in the stock exchange narrowed interest in medium-priced rail loans, and many carrier obligations drifted lower. Down a shade were Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65 and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Also tilting backward were international Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s of '53, and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Higher, however, were Armour 4s of '55, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, and United States Steel 2½s of '53.

Retreating in the foreign dollar division were Norway 4s of '63 and Copenhagen 4½s of '53, while ahead were Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s of '50.

Bank Clearings Continue Below '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Sept. 11 rose appreciably over the preceding holiday week, but for the fifth successive week fell far behind last year due to heavy shrinkage at New York, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total for 23 cities was $4,-831,568,000, a drop of 21.6 per cent from $6,165,900,000 in the comparable 1939 period, but $838,066,000 ahead of the previous week.

Transactions at New York totaled $2,623,864,000, a decrease of 33.1 per cent from last year's $3,923,-498,000. The aggregate at the other 22 cities was $2,207,704,000, or 1.5 per cent under the 1939 figures.

Individual cities showed a mixed trend in clearings total. Philadelphia reported an increase of 26.6 per cent; Seattle, 20.9; and Detroit, 19.0. Chicago showed the largest decline from a year ago with a loss of 11.4 per cent. The total at the windy city was $310,500,000, compared with $350,300,000 a year ago. Most other declines were less than 10 per cent.

Wheat Prices Rally After Early Losses

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—While grain traders awaited a definite turn in the battle of Britain, keeping market transactions on a small scale due to the uncertainty, wheat prices today dropped more than a cent a bushel but then recovered about half the loss.

Most of the selling was inspired by weakness of securities which grain dealers are watching closely for hints regarding sentiment in financial circles. There were no major market developments although reports indicated cash wheat demand at some terminals was not as good as it has been recently. Reports of frost in parts of the corn belt strengthened the corn market.

Chain Store Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported August sales increased 11.2 per cent to $26,827,-630 from $24,123,080 in August last year. Sales for the first eight months totaled $197,370,205, or 5.4 per cent more than $187,212,589 in the comparable 1939 period.

McCrory Stores Corp. disclosed that August sales of $3,626,281 topped by 15.6 per cent August, 1939 sales of $3,136,094. In the first eight months a total of $26,977,728 represetned a gain of 7.3 per cent over $25,131,819 in the similar stretch last year.

Walgreen Co., operators of a national chain of drug stores, reported August sales increased 10.1 per cent to $6,280,693 from $5,704,-522 in August last year.

August sales of G. C. Murphy Co. jumped to $4,370,064 from $3,-468,740 a year ago, a gain of 26 per cent. Company controls a chain of variety stores.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56¾	56½	56½	— ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Sep 10
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5	5	5	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 10
19½	12⅛	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	41⅞	40½	40¾	— ⅝
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 11
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 11
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14	14	—2
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	7	21¼	20¾	21	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	Sep 11
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	11	153	151	151	—3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	Sep 5
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	10	33¼	32½	32¾	— ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13¼	13	13	Sep 11
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	5	48	48	48	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	54½	54	54½	
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	3	35	35	35	Sep 11
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178	178	178	Sep 10
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 9
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (1.20e)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	105	105	105	+ ¼
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	125	125	125	Sep 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 9
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9¼	9	9	Sep 9
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24½	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 9
28⅛	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16	16	16	Sep 11
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	29	28½	28½	—1
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	27½	27½	27½	Sep 11
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	52	51½	51½	—1½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	4	2	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13½	12⅛	Am In Sil (1) (n)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 5
57	41½	Am In Sil pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	13½	13	13	—1½
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	54½	54	54	—1½
147⅜	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
33⅜	13¾	Am M & Metal	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Sep 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16¼	16	16	— ½
121	90	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	43½	43½	43½	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	70	7⅛	6¾	7	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	38⅛	37½	37½	— ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 4
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	*10	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	Sep 9
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	13	13	13	— ¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74	74	74	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	— 1½
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	163¼	161¾	162½	— 1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
91⅜	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	— 1¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	Sep 4
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	9	8⅜	8½	8½	— ¼
101½	82⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
10	6	Am Woolen	12	8½	8⅜	8½	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	38	37½	38	—1½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	65	21⅜	20⅜	20½	— ⅝
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
6¼	3⅝	Armour Ill p pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
63	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Apr 25
45¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	35¼	32½	32½	—1½
11⅞	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Sep 9
9½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep 11
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	70	70	70	+6
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch t & S F	15	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	51⅜	51¼	51¾	+ ¾
23½	9¾	Atl Coast Line	12	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅝
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14	14	14	Sep 11
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
60½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	— ½
8⅝	4	Atlas Track	3	6	5½	5½	Sep 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅜	4	Aviation Corp	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	26	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10	10	— ½
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Sep 11
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	7	8¼	8	8¼	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	Sep 11
112⅜	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60c)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 5
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
26⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	5	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	Sep 11
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	42	79¼	76¼	76⅝	—1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122	122	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18¾	18	18	Sep 11
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	5	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 5
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	54	15⅞	15	15⅜	— ½
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	4	26½	26	26	Sep 11
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	24½	24¼	24½	A'g 11
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	6	19¼	19	19	— ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35	34½	35	
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	Sep 11
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	7	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
23¾	15¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	8	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Sep 10
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Sep 10
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
34⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16	16	16	— ½
57½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Sep 5
20½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	22	21½	21½	— ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	*2	31	30¾	30¾	— ¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 10
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5	5	5	Sep 11
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 11
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	8	8	— ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep 11

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	17⅜	17	17	Sep 10
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	3	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 11
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31	31	31	Sep 9
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	50½	50½	50½	—1
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	46⅜	45¾	46	—1
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 11
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	Sep 11
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	2	31½	31½	31½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 11
6	2¾	Century Rib M	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	26	25⅛	25⅛	—1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep 11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	14	39½	38¾	39	— ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ½
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 11
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
		C P T pr pf (2½)	3	45	44½	44½	Sep 9
50	41	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
⅝	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 5
¾	¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
11½	7⅞	Chickasha Cot	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Childs Co	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅜	1⅝	Chrysler (3¾e)	46	76¼	74½	75¼	— ¼
91⅝	53½	City I & F (.90e)	*1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
14¼	9½						
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	— ½
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	4	33	33	33	Sep 11
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	6	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅞
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	4	28⅝	28	28¼	— ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	35	33	33	Sep 11
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	3	107½	107½	107½	—2
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Sep 10
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	4	11	11	11	
101½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 7
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23	23	23	— ⅞
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	18	17¾	18	— ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	6	18	17¾	18	— ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	45	5½	5⅜	5½	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	83½	83½	83½	Sep 10
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	Sep 9
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20	20	20	Sep 10
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	79¾	78	79¾	Sep 5
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31⅞	31½	31¾	Sep 11
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99⅝	100	Sep 11
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	38½	37¼	37⅜	—1⅝
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 11
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	15	9¾	9⅜	9½	— ¼
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	42	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	*2	59	58¼	58¼	—1⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	11	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	Sep 11
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17	17	17	— ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	5	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	32	27⅛	26¾	27	— ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 11
11⅜	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Sep 11
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 6
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	40	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Sep 7
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102	102	102	Sep 11
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¾	8⅜	8½	Sep 11
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 10
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Sep 10
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	6	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Sep 11
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	5	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	19	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	15	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	23	22¼	22¼	Sep 9
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	56⅜	56	56	Sep 9
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	50¾	50	50	— ¾
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	Sep 11
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Sep 11
24¼	13	Crane Co	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
32¾	23	Cr of Wh (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
9	3¼s '41	103.14	103.11	103.11
5	3¼s '45-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
6	3¼s '47-45	109.5	109.5	109.5
5	2¾s '45	108.22	108.22	108.22
3	4¼s '52-47	120.3	120.3	120.3
2	2¾s '54-51	107.26	107.26	107.26
5	3s '55-51	110.25	110.25	110.25
5	2¾s '60-55	108.11	108.11	108.11
11	2¾s '65-60	107.2	107	107.2

New York City Bond

43	3s '80	96	95⅞	96

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
28	Alleghany cv 5s '44	92	91⅞	91¾
7	Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74	74½
19	Alleghany 5s '50 st	48	47¼	47¼
11	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	Am Int 5½s '43	98¼	98¼	98¼
105 25 32 105¼ 105 25-32				
3	Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Am T & T 3¼s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	AmWW&E 6s '75	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3	ArmDel 4s '57	102⅞	102¾	102¾
5	ArmDel 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105½
17	AT&SF 4s '95	86	86	86
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	96	96	96
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103½	103⅜	103½
7	AT&SF 4½s '48	98½	98½	98½
8	Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	67¼	67¼	67¼
7	AC Line 1st 4s '52	64¼	63¾	63¾
3	AC Line cl 4s '52	52¼	52½	52¾
2	AC Line 4½s '54	34½	34½	34½
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	29	29	29
1	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	69	67½	67½
9	B&O 1st mtg 4s '48 st	31	30¼	30¾
14	B&O '95 st A	33¾	33¾	33¾
10	B&O '95 st C	30¼	30¼	30¼
17	B&O 2000 st D	30¾	30¼	30¼
7	B&O '96 st F	13¾	12⅞	13
15	B&O cv '60 st	68⅞	68	68
10	B&O 4s '48	57	57	57
1	B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	45½	45½	45½
2	B&OSW '50 st	61	61	61
1	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
3	Bang&Aroo 5s '43	107⅝	107½	107½
6	Beth Stl 3½s '52	69	68⅝	69
6	Bost&Me 4s '60	18	18	18
5	Bost&Me 4½s '70	109¼	109¼	109½
1	Bkly Edn 3¼s '66	112	112	112
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	95½	95½	95½
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	111½	111½	111½
7	Bui Gen El 4½s '85	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
11	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94K	94¼	94½
18	Can Nat 4s '69 July	95¼	95	95
14	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	92¼	92½	92½
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92¾	92¾	92¾
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92½	92½	92½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾	99¼
2	Can Pac 5s '44	74½	74	74
9	Can Pac 5s '54	4	3⅛	53⅛
9	Can Pac 4s perp	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	2	2	2
2	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	44	43	44
1	Cen Pac 5 '60	103	103	103
2	ChampP&F(38)43⅛s50	101½	101½	101½
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	106½	106½	106½
2	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	84½	82½	82½
9	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	86	85½	85½
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	41	137	14
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4	Chic Gt West 4s '59	5½	5⅛	5⅜
33	CMSP & Pac s '75	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8	CMSP&P a 5s 2000	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
22	CM&SP gen 4s '89	18¼	18	18
10	Chi&NW 6½s '36	101¼	101¼	101¼
11	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	16½	16½	16½
10	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
7	Chi & NW 4½s '87	2½	2⅜	2⅜
11	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	14½	14½	14½
3	Chi&NW gn 4½s 87	10	9¾	10
13	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	9½	9½
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15⅜	15	15⅜
13	Chi&NW 4s 87	13	13	13
3	Chi&NW reg 4s 87	15	15	15
4	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	15¼	14¾	14¾
3	Chi&NW 3½s 87	12½	12¼	12¼
19	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	53½	53½	53½
1	Ct Hte & SE rlg5s60	43	43	43
1	Ch H & Se inc 5s60	101	101	101
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	92⅜	92¼	92¼
18	Chi & W Ind 4½s 62	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	11	11	11
6	Choc Akl & G 5s 52	110	110	110
3	Cin Un Term 3¼s 69	51	50	50
8	CCC&StL 4½s '77	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
7	CleveUnTerm 5s 73	68½	68	68
4	CleveUnTerm4½s77C	105½	105¼	105¼
16	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	34	34	34
22	Coml MacKay Inc 69 ww	12¼	12¼	12½
22	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Con Edis 3¼s'46	107	106½	106½
10	Con Edis 3½s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'58	106½	106¾	106¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106	106	106
9	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Crown Cork 4½s'40asd	104½	104½	104½
1	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	20	19¾	19¾
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	105½	105½	105½
1	Dayton P&L 3s'70	51	50⅛	50⅛
24	Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	71¼	71¼	71¼
1	D & R G 4s'36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
4	D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Det Ed 4½s'61	109½	109½	109½
16	Det Ed 4s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107⅜	98½	98½
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	107½	107½	107½
9	Elec Auto Lcv 4s'52	14	13½	13⅝
43	Erie rfg 5s'67	14	13¾	13⅝
50	Erie rfg 5s'75	15	67¼	67¼
6	Erie 1st 4s'96	28½	28	28
16	Erie gen lien 4s'96	23	23	23
3	Erie cv 4s'53 A	23	23	23
2	Erie cv 4s'53 B	66	66	66
3	Erie & Jer 6s'55	78½	78½	78½
6	Erie gen 6s'57	106½	106½	106½
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	73¼	73¼	73¼
9	Fla E Cst 5s'74	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	105	105	105
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	76½	76¼	76¼
11	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
1	Goodrich 4½s'56	103¾	103¼	103½
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	88⅝	88¼	88¼
5	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	103¾	103	103
13	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	94¼	93¾	93¾
6	Gt Nor 4½s'46 H	63	63	63
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	85	85	85
1	Hor & Co 1st mtg'44	100	100	100
1	Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54	104	103	103
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29½	29½	29½
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	44¾	44⅜	44¾
7	HudsMan inc 5s'57	12½	12½	12½
2	Ill Cen 4s'52	42	42	42
5	Ill Cen 4s'53	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	41	40½	40½
5	Ill Cen 4¼s'66	46½	45¾	46
10	ICxCNO&StL 5s'63 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	33¾	33¼	33¾
1	Interb R Tr 6s 32	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	88½	88½	88½
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Int Cit Nor aj 6s'52	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	64¼	64¼	64¼
8	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	102¼	102	102
12	Int Paper 6s'55	102¼	101⅞	102
21	Int Paper 5s'47	28¾	28½	28½
9	Int T&T 4½s'52	31⅝	31½	31⅝
6	Int T&T 5s'55	99	98¼	99
5	Jones&Laughlst 4½s'61	99	98¼	99
3	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	32¼	32¼	32½
5	K C South 5s'50	65½	65½	65½
2	K C South 4s'50	62¼	62¼	62¼
10	Keith (B F) 6s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Kresge Found 3s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	46½	46½	46½
16	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58¼	58
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	58	58	58
17	Lac Gas 5s '42	92½	92	92
10	L S & M S 3½s '97	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	55	55
1	LesValCoal5s 54st	30¼	30¼	30¼
6	LehValCoal5s'74st	30¼	30	30
2	LehValHTerm5s'54	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	LehValNY4½s'40asd	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19½	19½	19½
3	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
18	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	LehValN4½s2003asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16½	16¾
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	48⅞	48¾	48¾
7	Libby McN&L 4s '55	103¾	103½	103¾
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	127	127	127
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
9	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¼	102	102
9	Lou & N 4½s 2003	94¼	93½	94¼
1	Lou & N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
7	Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	84⅞	84¼	84¼
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Louis & N 3½s A '50	82	82	82
10	L & N 3s '80 St L	86	86	86
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90	76	76	76
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	95½	95¼	95⅜
12	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
16	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	11½	11½	11½
2	M & StL 4s '49	80½	80½	80½
3	Mo-Ill 5s '59	15½	15	15
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	23½	24
13	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
29	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	16½	16½	16½
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
7	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	32¾	32¼	32¼
4	Mor & Essex 5s '55	42	41½	41½
7	Mor&Essex3½s2000	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¼	103	103
19	Nat Distill 3½s '49	88¾	88¼	88¼
2	Nat RR Mex 4s '51asd	122	122	122
2	Newark Gas 5s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
8	NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	34¼	34	34
3	No Tex&M 5½s'54	31	31	31
1	No Tex & M 4½s'56	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
22	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	52½	52½
62	NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58⅝	58⅝
25	NYC cn 4s 98	59⅜	59¼	59⅜
13	NYC cv 3¼s 52	82	82¾	83
35	NYC&HR 3½s'97	81¾	81¼	81¼
1	NYC&StL6s 41	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
4	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	58	55½	55½
19	NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	109½	109½	109½
2	NY Edis 3¼s 66	17	16¾	16¾
2	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	NYNH&H 3½s 56	4½	4½	4½
11	NY O ¾ W rfg 4s92	107¼	107	107
10	NY Steam 3½s 63	111	111	111
2	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2	Niagara Falls P3½s66	64¼	63¼	63¼
63	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	55¼	55½
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55¼	55½
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50¼	50¼	50¼
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	68¼	67½	68¼
92	Nor Pac 4s '97	44¼	44	44
14	Nor Pac 3s 2047	109	109	109
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109	109½
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
22	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Con Edis 3¼s'46	107	106½	106½
10	Con Edis 3½s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'58	106½	106¾	106¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106	106	106
9	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Crown Cork 4½s'40asd	104½	104½	104½
1	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	20	19¾	19¾
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	105½	105½	105½
1	Dayton P&L 3s'70	51	50⅛	50⅛
24	Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	71¼	71¼	71¼
1	D & R G 4s'36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
4	D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Det Ed 4½s'61	109½	109½	109½
16	Det Ed 4s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107⅜	98½	98½
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	107½	107½	107½
9	Elec Auto Lcv 4s'52	14	13½	13⅝
43	Erie rfg 5s'67	14	13¾	13⅝
50	Erie rfg 5s'75	15	67¼	67¼
6	Erie 1st 4s'96	28½	28	28
16	Erie gen lien 4s'96	23	23	23
3	Erie cv 4s'53 A	23	23	23
2	Erie cv 4s'53 B	66	66	66
3	Erie & Jer 6s'55	78½	78½	78½
6	Erie gen 6s'57	106½	106½	106½
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	73¼	73¼	73¼
9	Fla E Cst 5s'74	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	105	105	105
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	76½	76¼	76¼
11	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
1	Goodrich 4½s'56	103¾	103¼	103½
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	88⅝	88¼	88¼
5	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	103¾	103	103
13	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	94¼	93¾	93¾
6	Gt Nor 4½s'46 H	63	63	63
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	85	85	85
1	Hor & Co 1st mtg'44	100	100	100
1	Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54	104	103	103
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29½	29½	29½
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	44¾	44⅜	44¾
7	HudsMan inc 5s'57	12½	12½	12½
2	Ill Cen 4s'52	42	42	42
5	Ill Cen 4s'53	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	41	40½	40½
5	Ill Cen 4¼s'66	46½	45¾	46
10	ICxCNO&StL 5s'63 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	33¾	33¼	33¾
1	Interb R Tr 6s 32	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	88½	88½	88½
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Int Cit Nor aj 6s'52	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	64¼	64¼	64¼
8	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	102¼	102	102
12	Int Paper 6s'55	102¼	101⅞	102
21	Int Paper 5s'47	28¾	28½	28½
9	Int T&T 4½s'52	31⅝	31½	31⅝
6	Int T&T 5s'55	99	98¼	99
5	Jones&Laughlst 4½s'61	99	98¼	99
3	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	32¼	32¼	32½
5	K C South 5s'50	65½	65½	65½
2	K C South 4s'50	62¼	62¼	62¼
10	Keith (B F) 6s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Kresge Found 3s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	46½	46½	46½
16	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58¼	58
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	58	58	58
17	Lac Gas 5s '42	92½	92	92
10	L S & M S 3½s '97	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	55	55
1	LesValCoal5s 54st	30¼	30¼	30¼
6	LehValCoal5s'74st	30¼	30	30
2	LehValHTerm5s'54	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	LehValNY4½s'40asd	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19½	19½	19¼
3	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
18	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	LehValN4½s2003asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16½	16¾
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	48⅞	48¾	48¾
7	Libby McN&L 4s '55	103¾	103½	103¾
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	127	127	127
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
9	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¼	102	102
9	Lou & N 4½s 2003	94¼	93½	94¼
1	Lou & N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
7	Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	84⅞	84¼	84¼
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Louis & N 3½s A '50	82	82	82
10	L & N 3s '80 St L	86	86	86
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90	76	76	76
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	95½	95¼	95⅜
12	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
16	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	11½	11½	11½
2	M & StL 4s '49	80½	80½	80½
3	Mo-Ill 5s '59	15½	15	15
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	23½	24
13	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
29	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	16½	16½	16½
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
7	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	32¾	32¼	32¼
4	Mor & Essex 5s '55	42	41½	41½
7	Mor&Essex3½s2000	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¼	103	103
19	Nat Distill 3½s '49	88¾	88¼	88¼
2	Nat RR Mex 4s '51asd	122	122	122
2	Newark Gas 5s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
8	NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	34¼	34	34
3	No Tex&M 5½s'54	31	31	31
1	No Tex & M 4½s'56	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
22	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	52½	52½
62	NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58⅝	58⅝
25	NYC cn 4s 98	59⅜	59¼	59⅜
13	NYC cv 3¼s 52	82	82¾	83
35	NYC&HR 3½s'97	81¾	81¼	81¼
1	NYC&StL6s 41	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
4	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	58	55½	55½
19	NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	109½	109½	109½
2	NY Edis 3¼s 66	17	16¾	16¾
2	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	NYNH&H 3½s 56	4½	4½	4½
11	NY O ¾ W rfg 4s92	107¼	107	107
10	NY Steam 3½s 63	111	111	111
2	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2	Niagara Falls P3½s66	64¼	63¼	63¼
63	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	55¼	55½
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55¼	55½
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50¼	50¼	50¼
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	68¼	67½	68¼
92	Nor Pac 4s '97	44¼	44	44
14	Nor Pac 3s 2047	109	109	109
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109	109½
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.54	11.21
Affiliated F Inc	12.75	14. 25
Amerex Hold	2.77	3.06
Am Business Shrs	13.45	14.46
Boston Fund	.15	.30
British Type Inv	21.06	22.77
Broad St Inv	11.625	12.625
Bullock Fund	2.70	3.50
Can Inv Fund	23.19	24.94
Century Shrs Tr	16.03	17.05
Chain St Inv	1.04	1.14
Dividend Shrs	16.80	18.04
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	10.42	11.19
Eaton & Howard Fd F	18.75	19.75
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.19	17.42
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.98	16.28
Fund Investors Inc	25.98	27.94
Gen Capital	4.51	4.91
Gen Investors Tr	13.45	14.46
Incorp Investors Tr	.90	1.00
Inst. Sec: Bank	1.18	1.30
Inst. Sec: Insur	31.10	31.10
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	3.80	4.85
Maryland Fund	17.95	19.30
Mass Invest Tr	9.05	9.89
Mutual Invest	1.05	1.19
Nation Wide Voting	10.55	11.37
New England Fund	15.50	17.50
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.33	.38
Plymouth Fund Inc	12.45	13.32
Putnam Fund	6.00	6.90
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.00	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	96.00	
Railway & Light Sec pf	3.12	3.51
Repub Invest Fund	77.86	79.44
Scudder S & C	.50	1.25
Shawmut Bk In Tr	13.67	14.51
Spencer Trask Fund	.27	.33
Stand Util Inc	60.75	63.25
State Street Invest	.47	.52
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.71	.80
Trustee Industry Shrs	12.81	14.10
Wellington Fund	3.09	3.42
World Investment Tr	17.23	18.03

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Boston Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.48	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.31	....
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.26	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.62	....
Diversified Tr C	3.25	5.85
Diversified Tr D	3.55	4.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.39	5.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.31	....
Nation Wide Sec	42.375	....
Nor Am

British Hammer Nazis To Stave Off Invasion

Continued from Page 1

them, but the results were hidden behind a German smoke screen.

British planes, of the R. A. F. and of the Navy, roared across the Channel a little later and the big German guns fell silent as plumes of black smoke rose from the sea between Calais and Dunkirk. Light units of the Navy also took part in the British assault.

Over the southeast coast, a squadron of German fighters fought a sharp battle with British planes. As the invaders dived down from aloft, machine-gun and cannon fire could be heard.

Meanwhile, R. A. F. bombers were carrying out raids on other points in Germany.

The Anhalter Railway Station and yards and other yards near Potsdam Station in Berlin were lighted by flares and then straddled by heavy explosives, the British Air Ministry said.

Anti-aircraft batteries in Berlin's Tiergarten, only a stone's throw from German Government buildings, were silenced by salvos of bombs.

Another raider dropped explosive and incendiary bombs over Templehof airdrome, Berlin's main airport, the Air Ministry said.

The Anhalter Station is near Potsdam Station, which the British said yesterday was hit repeatedly, although an Associated Press correspondent, after viewing today the main building and loading platforms of the Potsdam Railway Station, said he found no evidences of any British bomb hits.

The German High Command describing how British airmen in the gigantic duel with Germany "repeatedly bombed" North German cities, including Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen, last night and early today, stated that incendiary and explosive bombs plunged into "residential quarters" of these cities, adding that "numerous fires and damages resulted to dwellings and laborers' settlements."

Berlin got off with the lightest damage in the R. A. F.'s night attack, according to Der Angrif, Propaganda Minister Goebbel's paper. Thirty-six apartment houses at Hamburg were damaged, Der Angrif added, and there was about the same damage at Bremen, where it was said bombs fell on the center of the city.

The center of Berlin was bombed for 92 minutes.

Nazis Driven Off

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The heaviest anti-aircraft barrage in the history of aerial warfare destroyed two of the hundreds of German raiders converging on London last night and early today and limited to about 20 the bombs exploded on the city in the first eight hours of the fifth consecutive dusk-to-dawn assault.

Reports of damage as dawn neared were small. The bombs came down singly or in pairs, instead of in clusters—or sticks—which characterized the first four massed night raids.

The German raiders, coming in unprecedented numbers on the fifth night of their "Destroy London" attack, bombed two hospitals, many houses and small factories in the southern part of the city, but failed to reach important objectives and were thrown back by the heavy antiaircraft fire. Military circles hailed the night's barrage, based on new methods of prediction of the flight of planes, as a "success."

It was the loudest ever heard in London in all the months of raiding, and threw up a veritable curtain of exploding steel through which few German bomber crews dared dive.

It was disclosed that "Fleet Street," a central area in which are published London's newspapers, was bombed and the offices of the Daily Herald and Evening Standard damaged.

A demolition bomb hit a 15,000-gallon water tank on one of the buildings and sent it crashing.

Cathedral Menaced

St. Paul's Cathedral was menaced by a delayed action bomb buried in the precincts of the historic edifice, it also was disclosed.

Workmen immediately began to "smother" the explosive, similar to one which on Sept. 10 wrecked a part of the Royal residence, Buckingham Palace. A danger zone was roped off. The historic edifice was endangered once before by nearby bombs and fires, but not a pane of glass was cracked.

Madame Tussaud's well-known museum of wax figures also has been damaged.

A comparative absence of searchlights was noted in the raids last night. Formerly the British tried to pin the raiders with their searchlight beams and then trained their guns on the target.

But apparently this tactic was thrown overboard by frequent inability of the searchlights to penetrate the clouds.

The British just blazed away. Broken shell peppered the roofs.

A Government communiqué said the barrage had prevented many bombers from reaching their objectives and said the raid had proved "less effective" than those on the four preceding nights.

The Government said "it is probable" the number of killed and injured was less than on the four previous nights of dusk-to-dawn raiding.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced yesterday that 400 persons were killed and 1,400 injured in German air raids on London on the night of Sept. 9.

Tuesday night, at least 18 were killed and 200 wounded in London, the communiqué added.

This brought to 1,010 fatalities and 4,300 wounded the toll up to but not including yesterday. These are the last official figures.

Little night raiding was reported elsewhere in England, although a lone German plane dropped four bombs in the industrial Midlands.

German Claims

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—A German armada of fighting planes, chasers and destroyers continued the "retaliatory attacks on London day anad night," the High Command said today, adding that "dock and harbor facilities, which were lighted brightly by fires, a gas and electrical works, a powder factory and an armament factory were heavily hit."

The pressure centered on London was designed to plunge that capital into complete confusion and cripple industrial organization.

Yesterday's assault also included attacks on a plane factory at Southampton, where six hangars were destroyed, oil tanks hit at Port Victoria, night raids on Liverpool and "other harbor facilities on the west and south coast of England," the High Command announced.

At the mouth of the Thames, the communiqué said, Nazi fighters dived on a convoy, setting fire to a destroyer and four merchant ships and hitting two other convoyed vessels.

In submarine attacks on British-convoyed shipping an additional 47,000 tons were reported sunk, but this included 21,000 tons given in a previous partial summary by one U-boat commander, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile three German fighting planes which participated in a raid yesterday on the lower Thames were reported today to have scored direct hits on the Woolwich Arsenal and a gas works and power plant at Becton.

Informed circles said that hits on a foundry at the Arsenal started fires which sent flames leaping several hundred yards into the air.

The Berlin radio yesterday radiocast a report that a large formation of German bombers had attacked giant oil storage tanks at the Victoria Dock, on the Thames on London's eastern outskirts, and caused huge fires.

Dense smoke rolled over the entire area, said the radiocast, and a tanker which was unloading was hit and set afire.

Raids on Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 12 (AP)—British warplanes were reported today to have damaged Italian military airports and destroyed dock facilities in a series of bombing attacks on Libyan objectives.

Large blazes were started among docks and hangars at Derna, a communiqué said, and four fires sprang up when bombs were rained on Amseat, just across the Egyptian border. Several fires also were reported started at Bardia.

Italian bombers who attempted to raid the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh Railroad in Egypt again were intercepted by British fighters and suffered a "high proportion of casualties," the communiqué added.

Italy's Claims

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP)—Italy declared today that its submarines had penetrated into the Atlantic Ocean to attack British shipping, crediting one boat with sinking 27,000 tons in a single voyage beyond the Strait of Gibraltar.

The High Command's communiqué also claimed that in a raid on Aden, British base at the entrance to the Red Sea, at the other extreme of Italy's battle front, two British destroyers were sunk by air bombing Sept. 1 and 2.

The communiqué declared Italian bombers had attacked again British troops and supply depots along the Egyptian coast, and acknowledged the British had raided the harbor of Derna, in Libya.

The Italians said bombing of a British supply dump at Sidi Barrani, Egypt, caused fires and explosions. In addition, the communiqué said, English armored cars were scattered by bombing and machine-gunning, and railroad works on the Egyptian coast were bombarded.

Royal Exiles in America

© Harris & Ewing

Luxemburg Family Recalls A. E. F. Days

When some units of the American Expeditionary Forces were part of the Army of Occupation in Luxemburg they were treated with fine hospitality. Now that the royal family is in America for safety, the hospitality is being returned. Left to right in the picture are: Princess Alix, Joseph E. Davies, Prince Consort Felix, Prince Juan, Princess Adelaide, Princess Gabrielle, and Princess Elizabeth.

Luxemburg's History Marked By 'Overfriendly' Neighbors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many royalties who have flocked to America's shores for safety, the Prince Consort Felix of Luxemburg and his children are of particular interest to many Americans. Their recent arrival here recalled events that hark back to the occupation of Luxemburg by some units of the American Expeditionary Forces.

While the main body of the Army of Occupation marched through the Grand Duchy down the Moselle River valley to the bridgehead at Coblenz, some of the troops remained behind in Luxemburg. In this truly romantic land of castles, ancient forts, valleys and mountains they remained quartered for more than a year. The Americans received a hospitality that lacked nothing in warmth. They certainly did not conceal their enthusiasm for the Luxemburg smile, fresh eggs, and butter.

The sister of the present Grand Duchess, Marie-Adelaide, was Her Highness of the day.

Only German Now Spoken

Once again the Germans are in possession of Luxemburg, but this time the harassed ruler is Marie-Adelaide's younger sister, Grand Duchess Charlotte-Adelgonde, and her country appears destined now to be thoroughly Nazified. Under the Nazi occupation only German is permitted to be spoken and printed. The Gestapo literally is swarming over the land.

No expression of public opinion is tolerated without the approval of the local "gauleiter." The French language has been banished as has Dutch. The famous broadcasting station, "Radio Luxemburg," is silenced except for Nazi propaganda. So, in the end it appears as if Herr Hitler intends to Prussianize Luxemburg more completely even than the Kaiser and before him Bismarck attempted to do.

Century after century Luxemburg has been treated by the larger nations as if it were a poor relation with a hidden treasure chest. Shortly after the Franco-Prussian war Bismarck attended to it with all his cunning if not with the mailed fist. The Treaty of 1872 suavely insisted upon the need of some "protective" measures while in essence it was a blunt command to Luxemburg to turn its railroads over to Prussia.

Neutrality Pledge of 1872

"The German Government," reads part of the oddly phrased document, "pledges itself never to use the Luxemburg railways for the transport of troops, arms, material of war, and munitions, and never to avail themselves of them, during a war in which Germany may be involved, for the provision of troops, in any way incompatible with the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. . . ."

As Bismarck planned no war in the imemdiate future it did not matter how he worded the Treaty so long as he got control of the Luxemburg railroads. That's what he wanted because that gave him control also of the natural resources—and consequent manufactured goods—his country needed.

Bismarck also ordered the complete demolition of the fortress in the city of Luxemburg itself, a formidable affair whose foundations can still be seen. Heavily stocked with provisions and ammunition it constituted in Bismarck's opinion a fateful temptation for some non-German power to grab in case of serious trouble.

Attached to Various Neighbors

Dipping farther down into the history of Luxemburg it is found that its story through the ages is a record of treaties made for it rather than by it. It has successively been attached to one neighbor after the other, and though most closely affiliated with Belgium was never completely absorbed by that country. Its fate was temporarily settled at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 when Prussia, Austria, France, and England made Luxemburg a part of the Kingdom of Holland, which then included Belgium. A few decades later it was definitely detached from Belgium against the most ardent and futile wishes of the Luxemburgers themselves.

The modern Luxemburg saw its birth with the passing in 1780 of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. Her daughter, Archduchess Marie Christine, and the latter's husband, Albert of Saxo-Teschen, were appointed governors of the Belgic provinces of the House of Hapsburg, which included Luxemburg.

The inhabitants drew a sigh of relief when the new rulers gave evidence of taking a genuine interest in the diminutive country. But the years of peace were few. During the French Revolution there arose an Austro-French conflict which terminated in 1794 in favor of the French. They made the Duchy into a department, the Ourthe, and as such it remained even through Napoleon's reign. But then came the Congress of Vienna and with it the international seesawing was again set in motion.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	5 p. m.-2 a. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass	WRUL	49.67	6.04	5-9 p. m., irregular.
London	GSA	49.59	6.05	6:30-9:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2, 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.50	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7.10	1 and 5 a. m., irregular.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	41.10	7.25	2 p. m.-Mid., irregular.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	2-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight.
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6; 6:20 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 1-3:30 a. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	5 p. m.-mid.; 1-11 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.58	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m. 1-3:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8:30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-3 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.15	9.63	7-10:10 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:20 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	7-10:10 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	9 p. m.-2 a. m., irreg.
Sydney	VLQ	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	T14NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	5-8 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight.
Rome	IRF	30.50	9.34	3-10:10 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irregular.
Dairen, Manchuria	MDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irregular.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m., and 5 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	3-6 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Mon., Wed., near 7 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-1:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-2 a. m., irregular.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11:30 p. m.; 12:30-5 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL	25.45	11.79	1:30-4; 5-8; 8:30-10 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-8:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.; Mid.-1:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m.-12:15 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-8	25.33	11.84	10 a. m.-Mid., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-Midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	5-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow		25.20	11.90	2-9 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-3; 6-10 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-Mid.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	Noon-3:30; 8-9 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.80	15.15	5-10 a. m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m.-12:40 p.m.; 1-9:30 p.m.
Delhi, India	VUDY3	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	2-8 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., also 8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	5 a. m.-7 p. m., irregular.
Paris	TPC-4	19.68	15.24	1:30-4; 8:30-10 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	19.68	15.25	4-6 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	19.69	15.27	5-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
Belgrade	YUFG	19.68	15.24	5 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	7 a. m.-8 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	6 a. m.-6 p. m.; 6:30-10:10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15:30	Noon-11 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	7-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	Sun 9-10 a. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	5 a. m.-6 p. m. irreg.
Paris	TPB-2	16.90	17.76	8:15-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	Mid-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-9:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	8-11 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	7-10 a. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these schedules are subject to change.

New Draft Age Will Apply To 16,500,000

Continued from Page 1

35 inclusive, instead of 21 through 44 as the House proposed, or 21 through 30, as the Senate proposed.

Eliminate the 60-day volunteer-drive proposal sponsored by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York in the House.

Permit the Government to "draft industry" in extreme cases against recalcitrant firms, under restrictions more moderate than the original Russell-Overton amendment, denounced by Mr. Willkie, or the Smith amendment in the House.

Two weeks after the President signs the bill, under present army plans, registration for possible training and service would start. The Army wants 400,000 men in its first increment, and another 400,000 men later. The draft net is so large that most men with dependents or responsible jobs would be registered but not called, it is believed. Actual induction of men would start in about 40 days, for one year training.

Concerns' Policy Toward Draftees

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The average American company plans to assure conscripted employees of immediate reinstatement after their release from the Army, the Research Bureau of the American Management Association declares.

A survey of employers disclosed, the Bureau said, that the average draftee would be reinstated with his seniority and company pension rights maintained, and probably would receive the same rate of pay.

The Bureau declared that some concerns said they would make these qualifications: That the employee must be honorably discharged from military service and be mentally and physically fit; that no national or business catastrophe had occurred, and that the application be made within a certain period after discharge from the Army.

The survey covered a large group of manufacturing concerns, insurance and financial institutions and reflected policies affecting more than 300,000 employees.

Garand Rifle Does Well in Test

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 12 (AP)—Arne O. Siedschlaw, civilian crack shot from Alphena, S. D., showed close to 1,000 of the nation's better big bore marksmen yesterday how the Army's new Garand (M-1) 30-caliber semi-automatic rifle should perform under near-combat conditions.

In a "surprise fire" event, 16 shots at 200 yards standing with targets appearing for three seconds at irregularly spaced intervals, the Dakota civilian scored 74 of 80 possible points at the national rifle matches. The field was forced to fire two shots during each three-second period.

Wallie Burnham, civilian from Bozeman, Mont., tied Mr. Siedschlaw's 74, but was outscored in the "V" ring, 6 to 4. William S. Brophy, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., gave the civilians the third spot with 71, shutting the service stars out of the top spots.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.79mc. (19.6m.) Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7.30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m). 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL:
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.15mc (19.8m), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m).

Lectures on Christian Science

Monday evening, Sept. 23, 6:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m).
Tuesday noon, Oct. 15, 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

Army to Transfer Air Unit to Alaska

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., Sept. 12 (AP)—The 18th Pursuit Squadron of the Army Air Corps is to be transferred to Alaska, it was learned authoritatively today.

It is the first fighting squadron assigned to that territory under the national defense program. It will be based at Ladd Field, the new Army Air Corps base at Fairbanks.

An unofficial estimate indicated 150 enlisted men and 30 officers would be transferred. The squadron consists of about 20 planes.

Trainees in Guard May Attend College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The University of South Carolina is making plans to enable young men who will be stationed here with the 30th National Guard division to continue their education at the institution, if they so wish.

The university has received numerous inquiries from young men in the service living in the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee, asking if it would be possible to continue their college studies while undergoing a year's military training at Fort Jackson.

Aviators' League Honors U. S. Fliers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky were today named by the International League of Aviators as two of the outstanding fliers of the world for 1939, according to an announcement by Col. Charles Wayne Kerwood, President of the United States Section of the International League of Aviators. Miss Cochran has flown for a long series of national and international records and Major de Seversky is internationally known as a designer and pilot.

Colonel Kerwood's announcement was made on behalf of Clifford Burke Harmon, founder and international president of the League, who also designated Air Marshal William A. Bishou, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as the outstanding airman of Canada; Major Claudio Mejia, as the winner in Argentina, and Dr. Pablo Sanpio as the outstanding Brazilian flier.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD sensation. Deal with leading concern. Big profits. Newest novelties, pyroxylin, velour. 58 Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-48, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS of exceptional quality. New box assortments, samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Sample free to agents; good profits. C. N. Arno, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

EASY money plan. Sell friends one of America's foremost Christmas card assortments. Samples on approval. Up to 100% profit. 9 other assortments—30c up. 58 low-priced Personal cards. Money-saving offer. Pepperell Braiding, CSM-912, East Pepperell, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 891 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. X-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments, Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 45, Rochester, N. Y.

General Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ROYAL PALMS APARTMENTS
95 South Los Robles, Pasadena, California
Delightful, reasonable apartment homes for permanent guests; close in. MRS. T. S. ELLIS

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sales people with quality product calling on high income people, by prearranged appointments in their homes. If you desire to increase your commissions by adding a side line of high merit please write P. O. Box 401.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest styles, all varieties, $1.00 box, 50c profit. Sample on approval. Free folders displaying inexpensive personal cards. EDYTHE DIEVENDORF, 312 South Allen, Albany, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—1 and 2-room apts., 121 Park Drive; facing Fenway, some furnished. See these apts. before renting—very desirable. References required. Com. 9466.

DON'T RENT until you see choice 1st floor corner suite; restricted; Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Call Asp. 2250.

FLEETWOOD WEST
1472 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y., Vicinity
One block North of Fleetwood Station

Modern elevator building, spacious 3-4 room apts., 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.

ARTHUR E. MUTH, *Management*
MRS. WALTHER, Agent Beverly 8244

Hartsdale, N. Y.
Country Club Apts., 68 Hartsdale Ave.

Apartments available for immediate possession. All modern improvements including wood burning fireplaces, doorman service; building overlooks Scarsdale Country Golf Club. Apply A. B. Clark, manager at building. Phone Scarsdale 6158.

Larchmont, N. Y.
Brompton Apts., 1880 Palmer Ave.
Larchmont Hills Apts., 17 Chatsworth

1½ to 5 rooms available, some apartments Duplex and Studio type, both buildings within two minutes' walk to R.R. station. Wood burning fireplaces and all other modern improvements. Apply at building or phone P. S. CLARK, resident manager, Larchmont 1217.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

N. Y. C., EAST 71st ST., near Park Ave.—Furnished attractive duplex apartment, 2 top floors private home; own elevator; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, dining room, large living room, powder room; servant's bedroom, bath; kitchen, pantry, enclosed solarium, open terrace. REgent 4-1666. Write T. S. Kelly, 115 East 60th St.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, 50 mi. from N. Y. C.; low commutation; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, private porch; $35 monthly; every convenience; ideal climate, summer and winter sports; excellent heating, open fireplaces; good schools; 1 large studio, etc. Phone Ronk. 8616.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 41 Central Park West—A few apartments available in this dignified cooperative building, conveniently located on the north corner of 64th Street and Central Park West. Have excellent Park view. Restaurant in building. 24-hour switchboard and maid service available. Resident manager or Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton, Eldorado 5-6900. MR. ALLISON.

Phipps Garden Apartments
Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 5 Rooms and Porch, $36 up
Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.
5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 28 E. 10th St. (Apt. 12-J)—Wanted, cultured young business woman to share my quiet furnished apartment, piano, books, real kitchen. GR. 5-2909, 5-7 P. M.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring, box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial Business or Residential
Free Consultation and Advice
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Hilltop home provides rest and beauty; 59 miles from Boston; fine table; 45th season; open all year; $14 to $16 with meals; booklet. Tel. 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Daybed, dining-room suite, hall console and runner, chest drawers, dishes, chair. Wi. 2-1400, N. Y. C. BRIGGS.

FURNITURE

USE OF DINING ROOM table and chairs in exchange for storage. WI 2-1400. BRIGGS, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, Christian Scientist preferred; cheerful, good cook and manager; 3 adults; opportunity for person desiring good home; reasonable pay and kindly consideration. K-1, 2618 Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SANDWICH GIRL
ADAMS COFFEE HOUSE
171 Tremont Street, Boston

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET peaceful home for rest or loving care if desired. MISS DEAN, Ind. 3-0074, 142-23 Franklin Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
405 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account.
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE—Daylight furnished offices facing the Square. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 5379.

PAYING GUESTS

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods

Cohen Bros.

Fine Groceries and Fruits

Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food

145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Model Now on display

GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen

277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Wear-Ever Aluminum
Covered Sauce Pans, Set of 3—$2.79
Covered Fry Pan—$2.95
New! Juice Saver Pie Pan—59c
3-Way Cookers—$1.69
Roasters—Percolators

Greenwich Hardware Co.

Lamps
FOR THE FALL SEASON
Lamp Shades, also shades made to order or recovered.

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
84 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

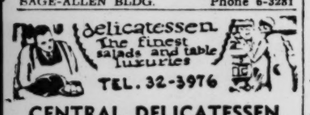
SILENT-GAS REFRIGERATORS
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

W. D. WEBB INC.
For School—Watches
Fountain Pens—Napkin Rings
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

JELLY DOUGHNUTS
(Grape Jelly Filled)
35c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

RUTH S. HANOVER
Teacher of Piano
(Former student of New England Conservatory)
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
444 Edgewood Street 5-0295

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
43-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 880

New Mallory Hats
$4.00 and $5.00
Besse Boynton Store
21 Colony Street

THE SPORT SHOP
Clothes of Distinction for that Fallish Feeling
41 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOBBS HATS
Style—Quality Moderately Priced
Jainchill MILLINERY
940 CHAPEL STREET

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop, Inc.
A Complete Line of
FINE BAKERY PRODUCTS
1361½ Chapel St. 89 Howe St.

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery PHONES 6-5112
Service 6-5113
521 STATE STREET

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

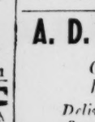
Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie
Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
868 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of
Beauty Culture
Full line Ybry Perfumes
203 MAIN ST. TEL. 3-3245

The VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
REAL ESTATE
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
13 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
September Sale of
HOUSEWARES
Now in Progress! Save!
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
SCHUMACHER
REFRIGERATION CO.
94 Summer St. Phone 38960

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Important Announcement!
Have You a Dress Problem?
Miss Margaret Doweling, Style Specialist, very well known in Waterbury, is now in charge of our Dress Department.
Let Her Help You

See Sears New 1940 patterns in color perfect wall paper. Better quality at lower prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

THE FRED J. WOOD COAL CO.
WILLIAM W. WOOD FRANK L. WOOD
758 EAST MAIN STREET
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
Phone 5-1389

For Smart Apparel and Accessories
Shop at
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

August Coat Prices Will Continue Through September
at
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
We have all the newest things for that "BACK-TO-SCHOOL" CROWD
visit our
Boys' and Girls' Wear Departments for their "School" Clothes

Maryland

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

CLEMENTS & HEILAND, INC.
Studebaker Sales — Service
Esso Products
Telephone Forest 5410
5914 Liberty Heights Ave., City Line

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
54 NORTH PEARL STREET

FRENCH Jacques ET Rene INC. HAIR STYLISTS
113 State Street Tel. 5-5515

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

One of the Best Equipped Watch Repair Shops in the Capital District
Watch Repairing Jewelry Repairing
HURD'S WATCH SHOP
17 Steuben Street, Room 15
Albert L. Hurd Phone 3-5370
Service Since 1874

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

BLANKETS LAUNDERED THE "WOOLEN-MILL WAY"
Killip's blanket washing process is identical with that used by the manufacturers of fine woolen blankets. It makes old blankets look and feel like new. We are the only laundry in the Capitol district equipped to give you this unique blanket laundering service.
Average charge only 75c per blanket. New bindings of lustrous 5" satin furnished if requested. Attractive patterns . . . rich pastel shades.
Get the Killip Quality LAUNDERING COMPANY
Phone 5-3311

Whitney's August Sale of FINE FURNITURE
Saves you 10% to 50%—Easy Terms
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BARNES FLOWERS
90 Chenango Street

Flowers for Parties and Weddings
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses.
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

Full Speed Ahead
for a gay, colorful Fall. Ready now to outfit you completely in new fall costumes and accessories required for a busy social season.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON

Gorgeous New
FALL FOOTWEAR
for Women
I. MILLER VITALITY CARLISLE FOOTSAVER PEACOCK HEALTH SPOT DR. LOCKE
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal — Fuel Oil — Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Gramatan
Moving & Storage Co.
INC.
Local and Long Distance
Fire Proof storage—
Packing and Shipping
Use experienced men and save
100 Pondfield Rd. Tel. Bronxville 1456

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for 5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Manager
444 Vermont St. GA. 3211

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
James T. Longley
Specialists in
FLOWERS
Artistically Arranged
Telephones
WA. 3545--WA. 4600

CORTLAND

We are at your service—when you are in need of Cleaning and Pressing
L. C. Tyler Cleaning Co.
17 Court Street Phone 33
Also Storage for Wool and Fur Garments

ELMIRA

The Best in Dry Cleaning
• NO ODOR • NO SHRINKAGE
• CLEAN • INDIVIDUALIZED
Prompt Service
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. WASHINGTON AVE. Dial 4338

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

A Smart Shop
for Out-of-the-Ordinary Clothes
MARK TWAIN
GOWN SHOPPE
Katherine B. Schneider
In the Mark Twain Hotel

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Beautify Your Home with VENETIAN BLINDS
get our new low prices
ARGERSINGER'S

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick Service
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Phone 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 542

Bargains in Wallpaper
at
CARLSON'S
23 South Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.

A complete Fall line of
ENNA JETTICK Models
at $5.00 and $6.00
with many styles in the $5.00 bracket
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued.)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
PHONE 2090—2091

ITHACA

Interior and Exterior
DECORATING
Wallpapers—Paints—Shades
Venetian Blinds and Linoleums
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street

(Continued)
GULFLEX GULFPRIDE
GULF NO NOX GASOLINE
Three Necessities for Your Motoring Pleasure
For Safety Ride on GOODYEAR TIRES and LIFEGUARDS
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

The American Trend in
The New Fall Styles
BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

RED CROSS SHOES
new fall styles . . . only $6.50
NELSON'S of Jamestown
"Dept. Store of Specialty Shops"

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Hoffman's Atlantic Service
Delaware and Shepard Avenue
CARBURETOR and IGNITION SERVICE
Pnor. De. 9895

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP

Experts in
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
DE 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to
Kenmore Floral Co.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

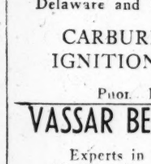
LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Libretti's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN


L. I. Typewriter Co.
Mineola—Baldwin
Include a PORTABLE in YOUR College Equipment only $29.95

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

YOUNG'S
Stylists for Women
Featuring a Complete Line of HOSIERY—BAGS—GLOVES SPORTSWEAR
1062 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd show me how to go." "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

SHELL **SUPER-SHELL**
and the New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Expert Repairing
Washing
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

Electric Bulbs Table Candles
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Womrath's Circulating Library
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE FL. 9-1701

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing, Tailoring and Valet Service—Fur Cleaning and Repairing—Weaving
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

Electrical Appliances
CROKER-EVANS
1941 RADIOS as low as $9.95
POPULAR BRANDS
41-27 Main Street FL. 9-6056

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.
LIFE INSURANCE
and Educational Endowments
AMELIA C. FAYER
Flushing 9-0650 144-30 41st Ave.
Tel. Eldorado 5-6320 Flushing, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5217

Your HOUSEKEEPING, ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-23 Austin Street BO. 8-1898

THE BOOK BAR
Lending Library
for Adults and Children
Unusual Gifts, Educational Games and Toys, Stationery, Greeting Cards, Copper Miniatures, Picture Books.
OPPOSITE FOREST HILLS THEATER

Irvington's STORES INC.
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin Sts

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication Car Washing, Power Prover Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

PEARL'S MILLINERY
We're Famed for Women's Hats
FALL STYLES
At $1.00 and $1.85
Off the Face type Bretons, Pompadours and Bonnets in Soldier Blue, Black, Brown, Navy, Wine and Green—22-24
84 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

Whether It's SCHOOL or COLLEGE you'll find your Campus Classics at
Carol Green's
Sweaters—Skirts—Jackets—Gloves—Bags—Accessories
60 So. Main Street Tel. Free. 6163

FREEPORT—Bellmore

Harry's Service Station
Exide Battery Service
Expert Testing
Repairing and Brake Service
Park Pl. and Merrick Rd. Bellmore, L. I.
Mobilgas

FREEPORT—Seaford

HILDEGARDE'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Styling a Specialty
OIL WAVES—$5.00
For Evening Appointment MERRICK RD., Call Wantagh 316 SEAFORD, L. I.

GREAT NECK

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Back-to-School
Suits • Dresses
Skirts • Sweaters
Underwear
Accessories
44 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2693

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BRADLEY'S
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229

Let's Go to Dutchland!
W. T. GRANT CO.
School Supplies
Wearing Apparel
Complete Outfits for Girls and Boys
50 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1192

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

NASSAU BOOTERY
FINE Footwear
Specializing in Children's Shoes
(X-Ray Fitting)
Tel. Great Neck 2152 64 Middle Neck Road

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS and RECORDS
VICTOR RED SEALS CUT ½
$2 Records now $1—$1.50 now 75c
Entire catalog cut. Time limited.
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1115
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
Arrow Shirts
Westminster Socks
Mallory Hats
105 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 422

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Delicious Luncheons and Dinners
Every day except Sundays and Holidays
81 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 150
Delivery Service

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes — Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

RUSSELL'S SWEET SHOPPE
Breyer's Ice Cream
Luncheonette
School Supplies
45 South Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 3641
(Opposite Christian Science church)

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
The Latest Fall Fashions
$1.85
Sport, Dress, Matron Hats in 22, 23, 24
7 THIRD STREET
Phone Great Neck 3414
Open Evenings

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Beauty—Quality
Excellent Service
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-5 · Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS'
and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

The home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and
45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling
Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

S. RUBIN
Hardware
House Furnishings, etc.
Venetian Blinds
Paint Up and Clean Up with Devoe's and Duco Paints and Enamels
HA. 9-0176 81-07 Northern Blvd.

Cyril W. Andersan
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties
Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02-37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

Stanley's FUR SALE
Made to Order. Remodeling. Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

Dorothy Paton Studio
Unusual Frocks for Sale
BUDGET ACCOUNTS OPENED
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
79-19-37TH AVE. HA. 9-8839

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arrow Shirt Shop
SHELLEY *Presents*
The styles of the day at a price you like to pay. Come in and view the new Fall
Arrow Shirts, Ties, Handkerchiefs and Underwear
Also complete line of
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
SHELLEY STORES, Inc.
37-16 82 STREET HA. 9-8927
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Republic 9-0100 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422
Everything in Wearing Apparel for your girl or boy
GYM SUITS
SCHOOL SHOES—X-Ray Fitted
I. Jacobson & Son
23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry
Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's Outlet
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
127 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Clev. 3-9067

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

SUPERIOR QUALITY FUR AND CLOTH COATS
At Low Prices
During our Fall Sale
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 104th Street
Established 1919 Tel. Vir. 9-8314

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
VIR. 7-2320

Karlson's Flower Shop
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

For Prompt and Efficient Service on Plumbing and Heating Installations, Repairs and Alterations, Call
Ortiz Plumbing Co.
For Sheet Metal Work, Roofs, Leaders and Gutters, Call
A. H. SECKER
115 Prospect Ave. Mamaroneck 1080
Estimates Furnished

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos
Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Evenings by Appointment

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon ● Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
Hillcrest 4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Dress Suits to Hire
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Dry Cleaning, Pressing
Tailoring
66 So. Fifth Ave. Oakwood 9467
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

NU-BLUE SUNOCO **Exide** BATTERIES
RAY AUTO ELECTRIC CORP.
Carburetors
Windshield Wipers 130 NO. THIRD AVE.
Speedometers OAK. 6866

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

Lore Anne Hat Shoppe
45 PROSPECT AVE.
A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models.
MISS LORE MISS ANNE

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Berén
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
A splendid selection of Fur Coats and Jackets. Beautiful FURS custom built to your measure in styles becoming to you.
49 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 2534

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539
60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date
BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820
for a Friendly Service
210 MILL STREET

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
210 BROADWAY TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Vater St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plymouth Shops
SPORTSWEAR LINGERIE
ACCESSORIES
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, INC.
(next to Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Come in and open a charge account

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

LA ROSE SHOPPE
NOW SHOWING
New Fall Styles
DRESSES—SPORTSWEAR
CORSETS
525 Main St., Kresge Bldg.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Henry, Hairdresser
All Branches of Beauty Culture by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 3552 156 North Av.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

I. B. COHEN
TIME TO OUTFIT FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
● Hickey-Freeman Clothes
● Interwoven Sox
507 MAIN STREET

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR 8220—NR 1170

LEONARD WHITE
Teacher of Dancing
Classes now forming for
BALLET, TOE, TAP, INTERPRETATIVE AND BALLROOM DANCING
NEW ROCHELLE 3614 124 North Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

CARLINO BROS.
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
7512 Third Avenue AT. 5-0537

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE *Beauty Salon*
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. UN 4-7377

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Staten Island

BRIGHTEN HEIGHTS

Staten Island Upholstering Co.
430 Castleton Ave.
Phone Gib. 7-4194
Specializing in
UPHOLSTERING
of all kinds of furniture. Chairs made to order. Furniture repaired and polished.

PORT RICHMOND

VOGUE MILLINERY SHOP
1546 Castleton Avenue
Showing attractive Fall styles
Phone Gib. 2-1692
REMODELING

ST. GEORGE

Lunches 45c Dinners 75c
Ye Mayflower Restaurant
(formerly Greycourt)
62 WALL STREET—ST. GEORGE
Phone Gib. 7-8558
Special arrangements made for Wedding Parties—Clubs and Social Affairs

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
This month we are celebrating our fourth anniversary. We take this opportunity to thank the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their support.
Pel Mel Permanent Wave, $5-$10
Sept. 12-26, 1940
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kalb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Russia has paid tribute to the Soviet Youth Organization through the issuance of a new set of stamps which portray the athletic activities of this movement. The 15-kopecks value, rose, pictures a track runner; the 30k, olive-brown, portrays girl athletes marching in formation; the 60k, light blue, a youth walking on skis; the 1-ruble, gray-green, a weight thrower, and the 50k, blue, shows a boy and girl beside the crest of the Organization, which is inscribed "Be Prepared for Defense of the U. S. S. R." This crest is incorporated in the design of each stamp of the series.

Stamps From Other Lands

Czechoslovakia — A new 80h value in blue color, showing a view of the Pernstein Castle, has been issued for the current set of Bohemia.

Denmark—Six new values have been added to the recent set of stamps. The 7-öre and 8-öre values are of the numeral and crown type; the 15, 30 and 40-öre values are of the caraval type and the 20-öre is a surcharge of the old 15-öre caraval type.

Germany—A 6-pfennigs plus 94-pfennigs stamp has been issued on which is portrayed the rock island of Heligoland.

Japan—The fifth series of the National Park stamps has been issued. This series of which there are four values pictures the Mount Kirishima National Park, which extends over the Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures in the southern part of Kyushu. Within this area are 15 volcanic craters, eight crater lakes, several explosive craters and many hot springs. The values and colors of the series include the 2-sen, ochre, showing a view of Mount Kankoku; the 4-sen, green, a view of Mount Takachiho; the 10-sen, red, a view of the Kirishima Shrine dedicated to the great-grandfather of the first Nippon emperor, Jimmu; and 20-sen, blue, showing a view of Lake Roku-Kannon.

Booklets of these stamps, containing a copy of each of the four values, printed in miniature sheet form, have also been issued. The text is in Japanese, French and English.

Portugal—The Red Cross series consists of four stamps. On one is shown a likeness of Queen Leonor, mother of Juan II, founder of the "Misericordias"; another pictures Queen Mafalda, mother of Alfonso I, founder of the "Albergarias"; a third pictures Queen Isabel, mother of Dinitz, founder of the "Sopa dos Pobres," and a fourth pictures Queen Dulce, mother of Sancho I, founder of the "Gafarias."

Ecuador—A series of stamps has been released honoring the inauguration of Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, who was the Liberals' successful candidate in the presidential election of Jan. 12. President Arroyo del Rio was a distinguished lawyer and held numerous public offices.

Ecuador is also preparing a series of stamps to honor the poets Juan Leon Mera, Remigio Crespo Toral and Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno. Mera was not only a poet but led a political life as well, being Governor of Tunghurahua Province, member of Congress and President of the Senate. He was author of the national anthem and other classics. Toral was one of Ecuador's most noted bards and was honored with the title of national poet laureate. Moreno is known as one of Ecuador's best writers of poetry and prose. He also served as Vice-President and was President of Ecuador in 1919-1920.

Athletic series of stamps from Soviet Russia

United States

Considerable agitation has been made toward including in the National Defense stamps soon to be issued a stamp whose design portrays the American flag.

The new 1941 "Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" will be placed on sale Sept. 16 throughout the country. This catalogue will contain over 1,500 pages and will illustrate every major variety of stamps issued throughout the world. Many price changes in stamps have been made.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes "Singing Sands" Sing?

Singing, barking, or musical sands occur at widely separated points scattered throughout the world. Among the localities where singing sands may be found are included two sand slopes near Mount Sinai; a mountain in Chili named El Bramidor, "The Roarer"; the famous "barking sands" of the beach of Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands; the coast of East Prussia; Pomerania; Africa; New South Wales; Tasmania; and in the United States, on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, on Lake Michigan, and along certain rivers.

The sandy slopes on the Sinai peninsula are so steep that the slightest disturbance of the equilibrium suffices to initiate a sand-slide, and as it slides it sings. The sound, according to one explorer, was very similar to a "humming top; it rose and fell like an Aeolian harp."

Investigations into the cause of the sound seem to indicate that

MUSICAL SANDS OCCUR ON RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND OCEANS.

clean, rounded grains of equal size are requisite. Experiments in the laboratory have produced some singing sand out of ordinary silent sand. This was accomplished by sifting out round grains of equal size and cleaning them thoroughly by boiling the grains in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Since even singing sand is usually either silent or limited to a mere squeak unless the grains are dry, the explanation has been suggested that the sound results from the oscillation of the grains made possible by the presence of a thin elastic cushion of air or gas over each grain, preventing actual contact of one grain with another.

Dr. Julien and Professor Bolton conducted an investigation into the barking sands of the beach on the island of Kauai. They came to the conclusion that the cause of the sound "is connected with thin bellicles or films of air, or of gases thence derived, deposited and condensed upon the surface of sand grains during gradual evaporation after wetting by seas, lakes, or rains. By virtue of these films the sand grains become separated by elastic cushions of condensed gases, capable of considerable vibration." These investigators also observed that the grains must be pure and free from fine silt or dust.

It is thought that the squeaking of hard-frozen powdery snow when trodden on may be classed with the sounds which result when musical sand is struck or otherwise disturbed.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Retrieved

Of all the countless thousands who have found pleasure in reading Benjamin Franklin's delightful "Autobiography," few realize how narrowly we missed not having that book at all.

It is related that, in 1771, while visiting at the home of the Bishop of Asaph in Hampshire, England, Franklin wrote a long letter to his son, then the Governor of New Jersey, relating some of the main events of his life. Thirteen years later the letter was consigned to the refuse pile, but, fortunately, was recovered from the streets of Philadelphia, and sent to the author with the request that he bring the account down to 1757, the year he entered actively into public life.

Soon after Franklin's death, the story was translated into French, then in 1793 turned back into English and published in London. In 1817 came the first publication direct from the manuscript; but not until 1868 was this wonderful narrative given in its entirety to a waiting world.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Hamilton, New York.
2. A British protected Malay State on the Gulf of Siam.
3. Carson City.
4. The dormitory of 2,500 midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; one of the largest buildings in the world, it covers 20 acres.
5. Roquefort, a division in Aveyron department, France; famous also for its goats.
6. A name applied to a British soldier of the regular army.
7. It is north of the Gulf of Corinth, in central Greece; in ancient times it was considered sacred to Apollo and the Muses; 8,000 feet.
8. Washington, D. C.; the gift of Andrew W. Mellon, now nearing completion; cost, $15,000,000.
9. Off eastern North Carolina.
10. In Shenandoah Valley, Va.; discovered in 1878.

A Verse for Today . . .

And now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me.—Ps. 27:6.

Where Would You Find—

1. Colgate University?
2. Trengganu?
3. The capital of Nevada?
4. Bancroft Hall?
5. The country from which we get Roquefort cheese?
6. Tommy Atkins?
7. Mount Parnassus?
8. The United States National Gallery of Art?
9. Pamlico Sound?
10. Luray Caverns?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Revised Script

Movie Fan: "And so you wrote the scenario to that wonderful picture?"

Author (whose plot has been so altered that it is hardly recognizable): "No, I only wrote the knock on the door in the opening scene."—Wall Street Journal.

Louder

Two very young, but rather precocious children became tired of their toys and asked their mother what they could do to amuse themselves.

"Go out on the porch and meditate," was the answer.

To her surprise they obeyed, and she stationed herself by a window to watch what would happen. After several minutes of silence, during which they both sat and stared into space, John turned to Mary and said, "What are you doing?"

"I'm meditatin'" was the reply.

There was another five minutes of silence, and John, unable to stand it any longer, asked suspiciously, "Well, why don't you meditate so I can hear you?"

Resigned

A friend called upon a guest at a hotel, knocked, and asked him to open the door.

"Can't, door's locked!" the voice within announced.

"Well, unlock it!" the caller requested.

"Can't; lost the key."

"Great Scott, man! What will you do if there's a fire?"

"I can't go!"—Boy Life.

Brevities

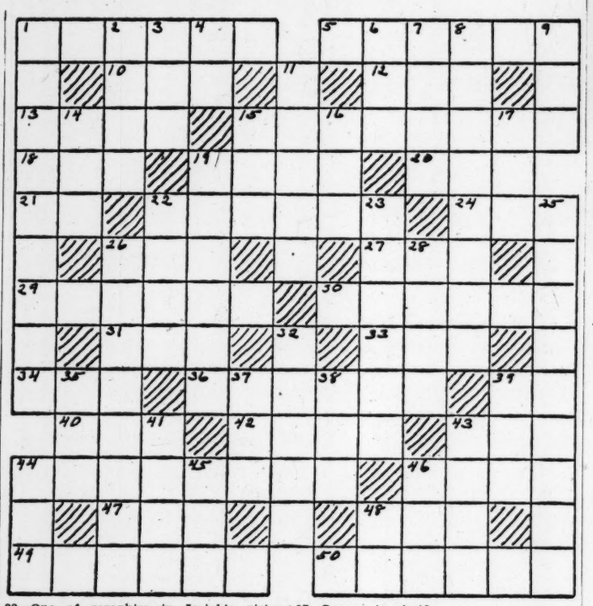
Detroit News: Men have no manners. You never hear one telling another how nice he looks with his hair that way.

Indianapolis News: A New England college announces there will be no more quizzes there. Any student feeling the need of one can always turn on the radio.

Kansas City Star: The number of government employees in the executive branch has now jumped about 1 million. Government is one industry that is flourishing.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Bidpai was a narrator of what?
5—Whose opera is "The Bohemian Girl"?
10———— City is in Pennsylvania.
12—Where is Hamar (abbr.)?
13—What is any of chiné silk fabrics of Sumatra, Java, and Bali?
15—What is Land of the Thistle?
18—Would you don, row, or eat frijoles?
19—Venison is flesh of what animal?
20—Some.
21—What suffix forms abstract nouns?
22—What wind instrument has cupped mouthpiece and three valves?
24—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
26—What is name of either of two New Testament books (abbr.)?
27—What is a commune of Belgium?
29—What was first name of founder of N. Y. Tribune?
30—What salt lake of Utah has no outlet?
31—What term denotes anything high-flown or extravagant?
33———— Nevis is highest mountain in Great Britain.
34—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
36—The "Underground Railway" figures importantly in whose book?
39—The Columbretes are off eastern coast of what country (abbr.)?
40—Who is mother of Peer Gynt?
42—Who is the goddess of opera "Aïda"?
43—What is a mortarboard?
44—What English game is of Scandinavian origin?
46—Where is Singaraja?
47—Owing.
48—What is third book of Pentateuch (abbr.)?
49—In some U. S. women's colleges, what are made of daisies and carried by chosen students?
50—What is a mining city of Kansas?

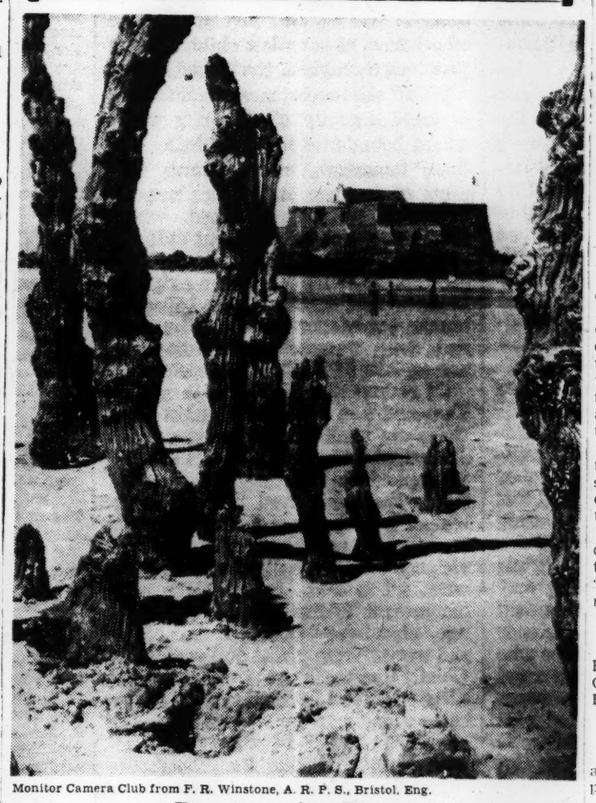
Down

1—Who is heroine of a Whittier poem?
2—A bauleah is a wand, bead, or boat—which?
3—Kindled.
4———— Centro is a city of California.
6—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
7—Who is a character in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
8—Who published "Poor Richard's Almanack"?
9—A barbara is a hut made of what?
11—What is one of units of a drama?
14—What is a county of northern Oklahoma?
15—What is a varying weight of India?
16—Where is Pendleton (abbr.)?
17—What American humorist was born in 1850?
19—Tabitha is called what by St. Luke?
22—One of seraphim in Isaiah's vision had what in his hand?
23—Adrastus led expedition against what place?
25—Who was Nero's mother?
26—Who was object of affections of Troilus?
28—What is class of vertebrates consisting of birds?
32—What Bible character was a very meek man?
35—What tree figures in opera "Falstaff"?
37—Sesame is what?
38—Where is Kaukauna (abbr.)?
39—What is an East Indian timber tree?
41—What is a fancy case for small articles?
43—What did Abraham purchase from Ephron?
44———— City is in Iowa.
45—Book of Ezra has how many chapters?
46—Who was chief god of Babylon?
48—Where is Lake Charles (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

NOTHING raises the price of a blessing like its removal; whereas it was its continuance which should have taught its value.—Hannah More.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Remnant of a Forest

The seashore at St. Malo, France, boasts these weird looking tree trunks.

It Has Been Said of Covetousness—

Covetousness bursts the bag.—Spanish proverb.

Refrain from covetousness and thy estate shall prosper.—Plato.

Covetousness swells the principal to no purpose, and lessens the use to all purposes.—Jeremy Taylor.

A man may as easily fill a chest with grace as fill his heart with gold.—Spencer.

The world is too small for the covetous.—Latin proverb.

Covetous men's chests are rich, not they.—English proverb.

A covetous man makes a half-penny of a farthing and a liberal man makes sixpence of it.—English proverb.

Why are we so blind? That which we improve, we have; that which we hoard is not for ourselves.—Madame Deluzy.

The covetous person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not he for the world; to take in everything, and part with nothing. The only gratification a covetous man gives his neighbors is, to let them see that himself is as little better for what he has as they are.—William Penn.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

As Little Children

London

While the members of churches of all denominations in Great Britain have been meeting to discuss the wisdom of closing their church services during air-raids, the British Broadcasting Corporation made an announcement in the news which must have given all adults inspiration and food for thought.

While a severe air battle was raging overhead, the announcer said, the children in a certain Sunday School sang hymns all through the raid.

They were dwelling "in the secret place of the most High" therefore they were not afraid of "the destruction that wasteth at noonday" and no evil befell them.

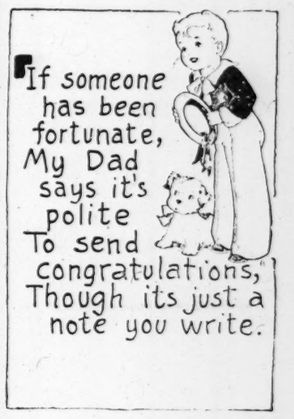
Freedom

For what avail, the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if freedom fail?—
Emerson.

More Than Half

The metric system of weights and measures is used in 27 of 48 principal countries in the world.

Manly Manners



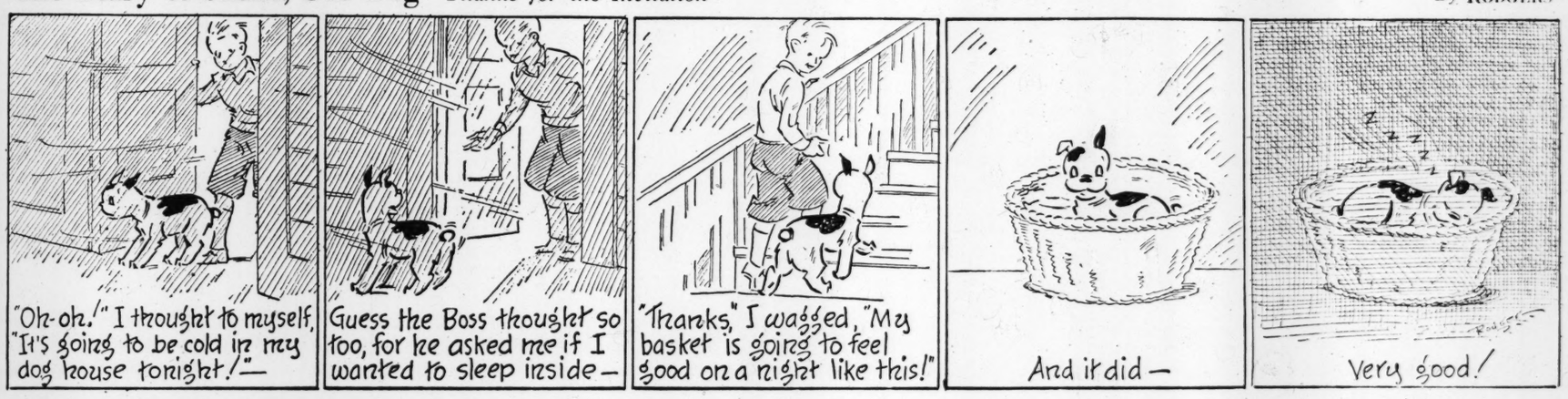
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Versatile Dorie Lee*

By Le Pelley

I SEE YOU AREN'T GIVING DORIE LEE SPELLING LESSONS ANY MORE ...
IT WASN'T MUCH FUN! I HAD TO FINISH IN A HURRY SO SHE COULD PLAY TENNIS WITH YOU
NO FOOLING ?
YOU HEARD ME ... !
HO HO HO HO
WHAT'S SO FUNNY ??
WELL... SHE HURRIED THROUGH THE TENNIS GAME WITH ME SO SHE COULD HAVE DINNER WITH BUDDY !!
SOME SYSTEM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks for the Invitation*

By Rodgers


"Oh-oh!" I thought to myself, "It's going to be cold in my dog house tonight!"—
Guess the Boss thought so too, for he asked me if I wanted to sleep inside—
"Thanks," I wagged, "My basket is going to feel good on a night like this!"
And it did—
Very good!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Explains Nothing*

By The Hagers

PROFESSOR, DON'T YOU THINK IT QUEER WE FIND SUCH FUNNY BIRDS UP HERE?"
"THEIR PROTOTYPES I'VE NEVER SEEN," HE QUACKED, "IN BOOK OR MAGAZINE.
I SAY! WHERE DO YOU BIRDS COME FROM?" HE ASKED A FOWL WITH FEATURES GLUM.
"THIS IS THE LAND OF IZZN'T, SIR; AND WE'RE THE BIRDS THAT NEVER WERE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Politics by Any Other Name

The newspapers say President Roosevelt formally opened his campaign—which many citizens innocently supposed had been wide open for some time—with his speech to the Teamsters' Brotherhood.

He pledged every effort to keep war away from American shores; called for drafting industry; reviewed Labor's gains under his Administration; attacked those who opposed him in 1936 as enemies of the workers; favorably compared the gradual advance of Labor in America as contrasted with its condition where promised panaceas have brought disappointment; declared the maintenance of present labor standards would strengthen rather than weaken defense efforts; and urged further laws for the benefit of workers and an extension of old age pensions.

Most politicians would have considered every one of these points a well-designed and effective bid for the Labor vote. They would not have classed this speech as a "visit" to one of the sectors of national defense. They would have recognized that the President while not bitterly inciting class feeling very clearly drew the line to suit his own party's purposes between the friends and enemies of Labor. Even those who do not think in political terms must have concluded that this was something less than a whole-hearted plea to Labor to sink its special interests in the necessary common effort for defense. Indeed, any listener must have got an inkling that this speech had something to do with election day.

Yet the President said he really did not know whether it was a political speech. We hoped the President was merely joking, but it was not apparent on the radio. And now it comes out that he had a serious discussion with newspapermen as to political and non-political speeches.

The broadcasting companies have a rule that political speeches should be paid for, but according to reports it was only at the last minute that the Democratic National Committee decided to pay for this one. Probably the newspapers which say now that the President has formally opened his campaign use that payment as their criterion. Nearly everyone who heard the speech must have felt that the radio companies would have been cheated had no payment been made.

But still the President could not be sure whether he was being "political." Now the President should have some rights about campaigning. There are great political issues at stake and they should be discussed. It should be done frankly. The fact that it is not so done is our concern. And that the President of the United States should not know what is political and what is not is a serious thing. Sound points in this speech were damaged by its "non-political" camouflage. The entire incident is an example of the oblique thinking which weakens the whole Roosevelt Administration, even its otherwise excellent conduct of foreign policy.

Milk, Ready-to-Wear

It would surprise Ann Taylor, who wrote, a hundred years ago,

> Thank you, pretty cow, that made
> Pleasant milk to soak my bread,

to learn that such proper gratitude to pretty cows may soon include external as well as internal satisfaction. Nothing more was then expected of a cow than milk, which if skimmed for cream left an inconsequential liquid of little nutritive value used to soak bread.

The beginning of a new industry has been made by converting skim-milk into wool, differentiated from the sheep's as "milk wool," and usable for upholstery, hat making, and other purposes for which the sheep has been sheared. For some time technological work to that end has been carried on by various researchers; the problem was what to do with large quantities of skim-milk. There is a substance known as casein in skim-milk, which on closer acquaintance was found to have very much the same properties as sheep's wool. Chemical treatment removes from the skim-milk everything except the casein, which, after several other technical procedures, is changed from a white powder into the fibers necessary for spinning it into milk wool. This milk wool is not only cheaper than sheep's wool, but is claimed to be harder, stronger, longer wearing, and as adaptable to dyes.

Where the sheep has led, the cow follows, and perhaps some author of verse for children will add another couplet to Miss Taylor's—

> Thank you, pretty cow, no less
> For the wool that makes my dress.

School Days

History used to be something that was written long ago. Geography "stayed put." When you learned a thing it was so. But just go back to school now, as countless children have just done throughout the United States.

We all ask touchstones, the littlest of us most urgently of all. In a world where boundaries are here today and there tomorrow, where human concepts of freedom and justice may be expanded or just stretched, where might may not be right but still can look terribly persuasive, where all the good and true things we have a right to know as real are seemingly belied by human experience—who will be satisfied with remembering dates and names, like 54 B. C. or Napoleon?

Of course there's still mathematics. Two and two are still all right. And there are qualities of character to be discovered and developed that are still as dependable as the multiplication table. There are fixed boundaries for human prerogatives. So many things that men cannot change with whatever violence they may command. And when all is said, including the commencement address by some personage, what have we learned from dates and names, from places and equations? Chiefly that these have their meanings, after all, in the truths they help us discover about ourselves—touchstones as changeless as the boundaries of summer, as inevitable as the schoolhouse bell.

The Churchill Speech

In one of Britain's darkest hours Sir Francis Drake finished a game of bowls while the Spanish Armada was bearing down on England. Mr. Churchill—"good old Winston" to Londoners who stand knee deep in the ruins of their own homes to cheer him—spoke of Drake in his address yesterday. The game of bowls and the Churchill speech appear to have had much the same purpose; to prepare Britons to meet invasion in a proper state of mind. One need not be excited to be determined, and one foreign correspondent, after a tour of battered London, wrote that the determination of the British people brings tears to the eyes.

The Churchill speech again warns of the striking power the Nazis have amassed. It reminds us that Mr. Churchill never has underestimated the menace of the Third Reich. Now he calls attention to the thoroughness with which the Hitler forces are preparing for a decision. These preparations are visible all along the coasts of German-occupied Europe. They are one reason—Mr. Churchill made this clear—why mere reprisals against Berlin are secondary in R. A. F. operations. The primary task of Britain's fighting fliers has been to immobilize the invaders at their bases.

The German preparations show that Reichsführer Hitler, for all the boasts of what the German air arm is going to do next, yet realizes that air power will have to be supplemented by operations for which Britain is better prepared than for air warfare. Mr. Churchill's speech mentioned the Navy's lying in wait for any sign of a German attempt to cross the Channel with troop transports. And the behavior of the British people—civilians as well as soldiers—under the most terrific air bombardment the world has yet seen tells something about the "welcome" that will meet German troops if ever they reach British shores.

Free, peace-loving peoples may be hearteningly surprised by a passage in Mr. Churchill's address, as they have been by the stamina of the British defenders of freedom. In this passage the Prime Minister spoke of the new order in whose construction the Old and New Worlds should share when the tyranny of terror has at last been erased. That a people fighting for physical survival should still have thoughts left for such ideal goals beyond the battle may seem almost beyond belief.

But it is so, as all peoples schooled in liberty can understand. To all such people survival means the survival and the progress of the civilization which the British Commonwealth of Nations, the France of the De Gaulles, and indeed so much of the New World have cherished not as an appendage of human existence but as part of life itself. This fact makes the battle of Britain the concern of free men and women everywhere.

We made the last payment on our income tax the other day and enjoyed the same sense of generosity as when we let the sparrows eat the insects off our automobile radiator.

Our Readers Say—

"The Case for War at Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "The Case for War at Home," starts by professing to give a "fair picture of the arguments advanced against selective compulsory military training;" then it shifts to an alleged summary of "the positions taken by leading isolationists." It assumes, that is, without stating the assumption, that the arguments against conscription are all isolationist arguments; that all those who oppose conscription are opposed also to giving aid to England. But this assumption is untrue. Senator Taft, for example, is not an isolationist; I believe Admiral Yarnell is not an isolationist; yet both of them oppose conscription. The really strong case against the conscription bill is based on arguments which your editorial completely ignores.

It will be admitted that the imposition of peacetime conscription is a serious violation of American tradition, and that the burden of proof rests on those who advocate it. Thus far they have completely failed to make a convincing case. The greatest and most pressing need for American defense appears to be the speeding up of the manufacture and delivery of planes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and other essential equipment for both Great Britain and ourselves. If, as you apparently (and I think rightly) believe, our first line of defense is Britain and the British fleet, we should devote our effort first to supplying them with whatever they need. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with this. For our second line of defense, we need to develop as rapidly as possible our air force and our fleet; and for our third we need a thoroughly mechanized and trained army of moderate size. If we concentrate on the development of a huge conscript army, we shall almost inevitably neglect some of these more pressing necessities, at what may prove to be terrific cost. Public opinion will demand that our own forces be fully equipped first, and will begrudge every plane, tank, and gun sent abroad; and the supplying of a great army and the building up of reserves for it will require most of the product of our arms factories.

If, on the other hand, we make it our first task to supply Britain with whatever she needs, we shall probably not have to fight in defense of this hemisphere at all. We can help England effectively and at the same time steadily build up our air force and fleet, and strengthen and equip an army adequate for home defense. But we probably cannot do these things and at the same time carry on the enormous task of building up and mechanizing a great conscript army.

Middletown, Conn. HOMER E. WOODBRIDGE

[Editor's Note—The point is well made that the Army is but the third line of American defense. Still, prudence requires that all three lines be strengthened in proportion. And predominant military testimony is to the effect that conscription is necessary to the orderly provision of manpower for training. The volunteer system may be preferred by a number who at the same time see clearly the threat from abroad, yet a perusal of the Senate discussion and vote will show that a main body of opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth Bill came from persons who hold that America can succeed in holding itself splendidly aloof. To such, the editorial in question was addressed.]

Conscription for Unity of Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There can be no true unity of defense for the democracy of the United States without equal conscription of wealth and man power. Conscription of man power without equal conscription of wealth is not democracy but a form of "liberal" fascism.

Wellesley, Mass. R. O.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Senate and the Third Term

In national politics, the vital issue in this campaign hinges upon the question of a third term, and the third-term issue has little to do with the personal qualifications or public administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The question is whether or not it is wise to hold any political power in this country for more than eight years. Power is always dangerous. Power, when it feels secure, generally becomes arrogant and with its arrogance automatically becomes incompetent.

Twelve years ago last February the United States Senate adopted this resolution:

"That it is the sense of the Senate that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.". . .

If this resolution was just and orderly a dozen years ago against the man who had had only six years and a half in office, how much more vital the resolution is today against a man who will have eight!—*Emporia* (Kansas) *Weekly Gazette.*

Credo for an American

I believe that democracy is a form of social and political life based upon human dignity, and faith in the essential goodness of human nature, upon willingness to share in the benefits of human progress, upon respect for the sanctity of human life, upon sympathy for the aspirations and opinions of one's fellow man and equality of opportunity for the well-being of every individual, regardless of race, creed or class.

I believe in democracy because it is essentially just to my fellowmen, and therefore just to me. If democracy is to survive I must participate actively and intelligently in moulding its destiny. I must defend democracy, not only against its enemies, but against my own selfish interests. My faith in democracy demands that I recognize its imperfections, not for the purpose of destroying it, but in order to contribute my share toward its perfection.—CAROL ARONOVICI in an address at Greenwich, Conn.

Don't Rock the Boat!

Mission to Ninth Street

The lassitude of the summer evening leaned on New York. Twilight fell across the city, not a shadow of refuge, but a lid that fastened down on the streets and buildings, holding the hot air still. You wanted to pry the heat out of the corners, to draw it from the room with a vacuum cleaner. Instead, you opened all the windows, opened the front inside door and the front outside door. The outside door was on a spring and had to be held open with a wad of the evening paper. You pulled wide the curtains and then you went back to your iced drink, small talk, and lobster salad.

That was when you really began to feel it. That was when a city of seven and a half million people suddenly reduced itself to a small block just west of lower Fifth Avenue. All winter you can be alone in New York with scarcely more notice from the rest of humanity than the knocking of Miss Spooner on the floor when you play the phonograph too late at night.

But on a warm summer evening, you cannot escape New York's immediacy. And since imagining seven and a half million people is like conceiving of the expanse of oceans or the number of automobiles produced in the United States in a single year, you retire to the microcosm of close experience. In our case, it was Ninth Street.

With the windows wide open, you couldn't escape it. Or, rather, you couldn't escape its radios. Ninth Street was tuned to a world at war. Ninth Street was held in the torment of clashing armies, of fleeing refugees, of air raids, and alarums. War confided in a whisper or declaimed with forensic flourish.

"Herr Hitler today . . . Mr. Churchill denies . . . Fascism for France . . . The return of the refugees . . . The extent of American aid . . . The Hull trade policies . . . This signifies . . . This indicates . . . This means . . ."

* * *

And then suddenly you heard it through the clash of announcers, through the din of rising legions and tottering cabinets.

First the rhythm, buoyant on the warm air. Struck from a tambourine, the solid, percussive thwack of the stretched skin sounded simultaneously with the jingle of disks—a steady, four-four, off-beat rhythm. Reverence, advancing with the resilient, decisive step of syncopation.

Next, the words.

"Are you washed?"

The line of song spun itself on a plaintive chord. There was one voice, high and strong.

"Are you washed?"

Two voices now. And the chord plucked by sure fingers from a banjo. The pitch clean, the words bitten into the air, driven down the block, soaring now triumphantly above the radios and the traffic and the rangeless, tireless bass accompaniment of New York itself.

"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Clearer now, that final line. The timbre mellow. The plaintive note had surrendered to a sudden mood of triumph, of joy, and exultation—felt in the vital beat of the rhythm, heard in the duet of voices which cut clean in harmony like sleigh tracks on new snow.

We left our supper. Outside, it was obvious that half of Ninth Street had done the same. In doorways, leaning from windows, they watched and listened as a pair of Negroes walked and sang their way along the sidewalk with the steady measure of half notes in a chorale.

They were dressed as simply, as devoutly as their hymn. She in a long black dress with white collar and cuffs, and carrying, besides the tambourine, an immense patent leather handbag. He in black, too, with a white clerical collar and white panama hat. The man played the banjo. Before them walked a very solemn, a very small boy, using his hat for a collection plate.

"Are you washed?
Are you washed?
Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

They pronounced "blood" like "good." Perhaps these were not American Negroes. Perhaps they were from the Bahamas or Jamaica. Whatever their original home, they carried themselves with the magnificent dignity of their race. As they sang, a stillness rested on Ninth Street. Men quietly motioned to the small, solemn boy who held up his hat.

The song was not shouted. And yet it was not intoned. The notes were projected as from an inexhaustible well of sound. Repeated over and over, the three short lines derived that beauty which sometimes grows out of monotony. More than the monotonous beauty of pattern, for here the meaning grew with repetition. There was a searing insistency to the words more inescapable than all the bulletins and all the comments.

"Are you washed?
Are you washed?
Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

As they came so they went, singing steadily, looking straight ahead, aware only of their song. The song itself stayed after them a little, reluctant perhaps to go until it might do its work. The volume lessened but the intensity remained the same. The pair stopped singing only when they came to the unfinished apartment house on the corner.

* * *

We went back to our iced drink to find that the glasses had made rings on the table. We went back to our lobster salad and our small talk.

Could Ninth Street go back to the war?

Undoubtedly the loudspeakers would trumpet again, but somehow, that did not seem to matter. Unheeded, the small talk and the bulletins rippled past the ears of my consciousness. I could hear only, "Washed . . . Washed . . . Washed . . . Washed in the blood of the Lamb . ." The words were irresistibly in memory.

I could see only a tall black man and a tall black woman and a small black boy. I could ponder only the significance of the simple hymn. It had come into the hot, noisy haze of a New York summer evening, borne by a trio of Negroes. Black missionaries of peace to a white man's world at strife. But if the world could be reduced to a short block west of Fifth Avenue, could not Ninth Street universalize itself to become the world?

For ten minutes, chaos had been dispelled by a simple hymn, destruction had been dissolved in three devout phrases. Men and women had paused, listened. There had been a mission to Ninth Street. JOHN BEAUFORT

The Wide Horizon

A Knight on a White Horse

By R. H. Markham

As dignified Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, Regent of Hungary, rides a splendid white horse into northern Transylvania at the head of his army, he receives the rapturous homage of countless Hungarians. They see in him a knightly crusader delivering a people from bondage.

He's as Lochinvar, come out of the West,
Through all the wide border his steed is the best;
So faithful, so loyal, so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like Erdely's Lochinvar.

Erdely (pronounced Er-day) is what the Hungarians call their Transylvania.

Very few delights are really as romantic as they seem. And the Hungarian Regent is not merely freeing a million long-suffering Hungarians. He is also helping subjugate almost a million and a half Rumanians.

But that does not eclipse the beautiful picture of a brave man opening prison doors.

* * *

It is especially appropriate for Admiral Horthy to perform his symbolic act of liberation on a horse. The Hungarians, or Magyars, as they call themselves, are essentially and typically horsemen. In all their history they have felt most at home on horses. The present Premier has aptly and truthfully remarked that the Hungarians held their first Parliament meeting on horseback. They came into Hungary on horses. They made their first far-ranging conquests on horses. They have won much of their widely-famed military prowess as cavalrymen. Their principal occupation is farming and herding, with horses. They are among Europe's foremost horse raisers. The stables of Hungarian aristocrats have no peers on the continent.

Saint Stephen, the creator of Hungary, eternally looks down upon Budapest from a horse. Arpad, father of the Magyar race, rests, astride a horse, in Budapest's grandest square and is surrounded by six horsemen. The great Magyar revolutionist, Prince Francis Rakoczy, sits heroically before Parliament on a horse. Hungary's saints rode horses, its poets rode horses, its scholars rode horses. Hungary's seas are waving plains and their ships are horses. All Magyar history and traditions ride into Erdely with Horthy, on his white horse.

Indeed, history and tradition are the core of Hungarianism. National beliefs and ideals play a greater role in Hungary than in almost any other land. Historical dreams and visions, pageants and relics are a chief source of the Magyars' strength. Biologically, the Hungarian nation is very little different from the others in Europe. You very seldom see people in Hungary who resemble Father Arpad. The small amount of Magyar blood that originally existed is now extremely diluted. The Hungarian aristocracy is of notoriously mixed origin. So is the Hungarian intelligentsia, the Hungarian city population, the Hungarian priesthood, the Hungarian proletariat, and a part of the Hungarian land workers.

* * *

The conception of a special Hungarian nation is a kind of myth. That, indeed, is its strength. Magyar patriotism is as a holy tradition, a sacred book, a celestial command. It's as ineradicable as a hymn. Hardships only give it strength. It actually is a creed, repeated every day, every place. Horthy, riding into Transylvania, is the embodiment of a creed.

One of the customary ways of arousing Magyar patriotism is to arrange very impressive processions all over Hungary, in which the Regent, the Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, bishops, generals walk behind a beautiful little gold box, allegedly containing the right hand of the great and sainted King Stephen, who created the Hungarian State nearly 1,000 years ago.

That is the Magyar Ark of the Covenant. With it a millennium marches by. With it goes the Church, the Army, the State; gold, fine raiment, fragrant incense; bravery, clanking swords, bright boots, marvelous traditions, profound emotions, eternal right.

What can ever overcome such a vision! It is above nation or race, above revolutions and reforms. It is not based on a chosen people, but on a chosen way of life, ordained, men say, by God. Whoever fanatically accepts that and learns its language can be a Hungarian—can become Archbishop or Prime Minister or chief hero or foremost poet. If he distinguishes himself he can ride forever on a bronze horse.

This is timeless national romance. Its worthiest exponent is now carrying it back into Erdely, on a white horse. He comes as an equestrian apocalypse. Can one wonder that Hungarians applaud and pray!

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